

FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL

A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.—Washington.

Volume XXVII.

Number 24

AGRICULTURAL.

KENTUCKY FARM NOTES.

CAMPBELL COUNTY.

The wheat crop is heading out finely, although the straw will be short. Oats well nigh a failure. Abundant apple crop, but no peaches.

BOURBON.

The *True Kentuckian* estimates that Sam Clay's crop of wool brought him about \$7,200, being the clip of about 6,000 sheep. Court day last week at Paris, and about 400 cattle on the market. Good stock in demand at 4c to 4½c, inferior grades dull and lower; 200 mountain sheep bid to \$1.70 per head, and withdrawn; broke mules in demand at \$65 to \$115. Henry O. Thomas sold 200 lambs last week that averaged 71 lbs. They were by Cotswold rams and out of mountain ewes. The North Middletown correspondent of the *Kentuckian* says the tax supervisors are investigating the matter of putting sheep on the tax list, which will greatly increase the amount of taxable property.

CLARK.

Democrat: Fat heifers sell in Clark at 3½@3¾c, and fat cows at 2½@3¼c. Price of bluegrass seed advances because of short crop for this season. D. A. Gay bought of Thomas Goff, Jr., 22 sheats, averaging about 40 lbs, at \$2.25 per cwt. Thomas Goff, Jr., on account of drought sold to T. H. Clay, of Bourbon, 22 fine calves, which averaged 520 lbs, at 4c. Buyers are not yet engaging fat cattle for future shipments. The wool buyers of Clark paid farmers \$33,000 this season.

FAYETTE.

The barley harvest will begin this week and the crop has been greatly improved by the rain of last week. G. N. Wheeler, Slickaway, has plowed up his oats and planted the ground in corn. Correspondent of *Gazette* at South Elkhorn says: "If we were giving premiums for hemp, Eph Young, Jr., would take the blue ribbon and Joe Lane the red; for wheat, John McMeekin the blue and Jas. Dedman the red; for corn, good stand, Wm. E. Oldham would carry off the honors; for watermelons, James Wills still holds his own as the king bee." H. W. Worley, Slickaway, sold 150 lambs at 4½c per lb.

WOODFORD.

Thos. S. Williams, Mt. Vernon, has built on his farm a granary of over 2,000 bushels capacity. Don't this speak well for the grain prospects? The hay crop is a failure in many Woodford meadows, and farmers have opened them to stock. R. Y. Berry, says the sun has imported from Cincinnati more than 15,000 bushels of corn, which he sold in Versailles.

FRANKLIN.

The *Yeoman* says: Mr. James Holt, of Jeffersonville, Ind., bought the Harry Todd farm for \$30,000 cash. Why not give location and number of acres? The *Yeoman* also says the Japanese persimmon is growing vigorously in that section. This tree was winter killed in every other place we hear from in Kentucky, unless well protected.

OLDHAM.

Era: Wm. Barnhill & Son will sell Short-horn cattle and Cotswold sheep in LaGrange, Monday, August 18. H. K. Hitt cut his name on the back of a terrapin in 1852, and found him a few days ago near the same place, as lively as ever.

HARDIN.

From the Elizabethtown *News* we learn that Richard Gardner, near Clear Run, had 18 sheep killed and wounded by dogs last week. John Richards sold a car load of pigs, 5 months old, that were estimated to weigh 228 lbs, and sold at 3 cents per lb. A curious accident happened to a cow near Hardin Springs. She got her tail fastened in the split of a stump, and pulled it off in the effort to get free.

WASHINGTON.

F. R. Neale, Jr., sheriff of Washington county, has a trotting horse that trotted a quarter in 35 seconds, and which he thinks will make a 2:20 horse. He'll just be the thing to collect taxes or make a race for re-election with. S. R. Grundy has made sales of Shorthorn calves: To A. S. Harned, 1 bull \$75; 1 heifer \$40; to J. V. Pottenger, 1 bull \$55; to M. Tewell, 1 bull \$65.

MERCER.

The *Observer* estimates wool clip of county above 120,000 lbs, which sold at 18c to 25c. A number of farmers on Dix river are turning their rye and meadows under to plant in corn. Mr. Samuel Hanna had a three egg chicken which he gave to a gentleman who has three in his family, so that each may have a drumstick. So says that good local editor of the *Harrodsburg Observer*.

TODD.

Mr. Robert Lester, near Hardinsville, the *Ektion Register* says, has 400 acres in wheat that promises a large yield. The agents of several reaper companies have agreed to furnish one each of their machines to cut the crop, and Mr. L. is to buy the one he likes best.

after seeing them work. M. P. Bailey sold to J. M. Roach & Co., Guthrie, one Short-horn bull calf for \$50, and to Mrs. Parker, Webster county, a Cotswold ram for \$20.

MADISON.

The *Register* calls it a \$200,000 rain. Mr. Norman, near Richmond, has a horse thirty-two years old. Its mate died last winter, aged thirty-four. Court day in Richmond was dull, but the rain revived the feelings of all toward evening.

GARRARD.

The Salter place of 202 acres was sold last week to John S. Gill for \$9,595; being \$47.50 per acre. "A good soaking rain; now let us be thankful to the Lord," exclaims the *Kentucky Visitor*. At Paint Lick, E. Brest secured last week 20 mountain cattle, averaging 500 lbs, at 2½c.

LINCOLN.

At County court last week in Stanford, there was an over-supply of common cattle offered and few sales made. An enraged cow tossed a little son of James Robinson, of Engelman's Mill, into the air, but he escaped unharmed.

BOYLE.

Advocate: The Dr. Bosley farm, three miles from Danville on Stanford pike, was sold to Richard Cobb, of Lincoln, at \$35 per acre, a low price.

WARREN.

Claypool & Shobe have recently returned from Tennessee, where they bought 118 head of stock cattle. These cattle will be put upon the market in the bluegrass counties. There is complaint of smut in the wheat three miles south of Bowling Green, but the prospect generally in the county is reported very uneventful.

THE COTTON CROP.

The report of the committee on statistical information of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, for the month of May, is made public to-day. It embraces 133 responses from West Tennessee, North Mississippi and North Arkansas. Cotton acreage, fifty-three report from three to twenty-five per cent. increase of acreage, sixty-three about the same as last year, seventeen from three to ten per cent. less, average increase two and a half per cent. Weather reports are very favorable to the end of May; twenty-two favorable, twenty-five unfavorable, fifteen too much rain, ten too dry, twenty-one too cold and ninety-two as much more favorable than last year, thirteen about the same, twenty-eight less favorable.

Character of the stands: eighteen report never better; forty-seven good; five poor; eighty-two much better than last year; seventeen about the same; twenty-four not so good. Progress of planting: thirty-five report planting from five to fifteen days earlier than last year; forty-six about the same; fifty-two from five to fifteen days later; average two days later.

Condition of the crop: 102 report the crops well cultivated, free from grass and weeds; 26 fair condition but some grass; 5 very grassy; 97 much better than last year; 26 about the same; 110 not so good. Labor moderate; 122 report laborers working very well to moderately not well; 50 working better than last year; 8 about the same; 2 not so good.

All report no labor lost by the Kansas exodus. Some have left Tennessee and Mississippi and gone to Arkansas, but their places have in the main been filled by laborers from other quarters.

The nine Atlantic and Gulf Southern States, excluding Texas, have 2,883,800 sheep on an area of 262,269,440 acres of land, being not far from one sheep for every 100 acres. Ohio, with an area of over 25,000,000 acres, has over 3,000,000 sheep, or one to every seven acres, while one county alone in Pennsylvania has over 4,000,000 Merino sheep, more than are reported in the whole of Georgia. This is in the face of the fact that the South is admittedly a good sheep producing section, if the interest was only given some attention.

It seems singular, but is undoubtedly true, that a soldier in battle fires away his own weight in bullets for every man he kills.

LETTER FROM NELSON COUNTY.

The Crops—Some Very Old Folks—School Picnic.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

Thinking perhaps a line from the garden spot of Nelson might prove of interest to some of your readers, I will give you some items.

The gentle rainfall of June 1 and 2 made the ground too wet for a short time to be cultivated, and was truly a blessing to this community. The farmer, merchant and mechanic alike rejoiced.

All nature seemed to wear a smile,

As God the gift bestowed;

It was a gift to sinners vile—

For not a drop he owed.

The crops of small grain will be cut short by the late drought, wheat at least one-third, oats one-half, rye one-third, the meadows, timothy and clover making hardly a half crop; and bluegrass is very short for the time of the year. It has been a difficult matter to get a stand of corn which is attributed to different causes. With many it was defective seed, while with others the cut worm and other insects destroyed fields of corn twice, and for some farmers as many as three times. But what is standing looks well and is growing rapidly.

I confess that I was very much surprised to find in this enlightened community the deficiency that exists in the way of improved farming implements. I am informed by reliable gentlemen that there are not more than six or eight corn planters in Nelson county, and perhaps a like number of double cultivators. Many cut their wheat and other small grain yet the old, way with scythe and cradle.

The fruit crop promises, in some respects, a fair yield. There will be an abundance of apples, a few pears and a light crop of cherries. No peaches. Strawberries almost a failure. Peach trees and blackberry bushes mostly winter killed. Bees doing no good. I have not heard of a new swarm this season.

Your correspondent had the honor and pleasure a few days since of a carriage ride with four of the oldest ladies in this neighborhood, and perhaps in the county, their ages aggregating 336 years.

I will give you a brief sketch of each. Mrs. Jane Wooton is the widow of Lieutenant John Wooton. She was born in Virginia in the year 1786, and moved with her parents to Nelson county (where she has since lived) when she was five years old. She joined the Presbyterian church at Big Spring, two miles from Bloomfield, in early life. It is manifest from her devotion to the church and the cause of Christ that she has not grown weary in well-doing. Her husband was commissioned lieutenant and served his country in Col. Joseph McCloskey's command in the war of 1812. She had two sons killed about the close of the late war—Ennis and William. Ennis met his death at the hands of Capt. Ed. Terrill, in Taylorsville, Ky. William was killed in Daviess county by Confederate guerrillas.

Mrs. Sarah J. Stone was born in this county near Bloomfield, in the year 1794. She has been twice married; her first husband was Capt. Samuel Lapsley, a commissioned officer in the war of 1812; her last lamented husband was Eli H. Stone. Some years since she received a fall, breaking one of her limbs, which made her a cripple for life; but she gets about remarkably well for one of her age on crutches. She is a member of the Christian church, a true Christian and a kind mother.

Mrs. Abbie Merrifield, widow of Col. Fielden Merrifield, was born in New York in the year 1801; came to Nelson county with her father, Dr. John Bemiss, at an early day. She has for many years been a member of the Presbyterian church at Big Spring. Her walk in life has been that of a consistent Christian. She is a noble and a good woman.

Mrs. Fannie Merrifield is the widow of Dr. Samuel B. Merrifield, who served his country during the war of 1812 as assistant surgeon. She is sister to Mrs. Abbie Merrifield, and Dr. Merrifield was a brother to Col. Fielden Merrifield; thus it was two brothers married sisters. Dr. Merrifield returned home after the war and located in Glasgow, Ky.; he remained there a short time, moving to Bloomfield, where he lived up to his death, doing a very large and lucrative practice.

The year previous to his death, which occurred in 1869, his family gave him a birthday dining, to which only gentlemen who had arrived at the age of seventy years were invited. Twenty-four accepted and met around his sumptuous table. Gov. Charles A. Wickliff was one of the guests, and addressed them with a short speech; his remarks moved those old men to tears. Dr. Merrifield responded in a brief and impressive manner. A few short years, and all save one have passed away. Mr. Samuel Wilkerson, the only survivor of the twenty-four, lives in Bloomfield.

Lieutenant J. A. Merrifield, eldest son of Dr. S. B. and Fannie Merrifield, lost his life in the cause of his country, on the battle field of Buena Vista.

I may have occasion to write you some interesting facts connected with his life in the future, as time and space forbid that I should enter into details at this time. Mrs. Merrifield was born in the State of New York, July 23, 1799. Notwithstanding she is eighty years of age, and has not walked a step for thirteen years, being afflicted with acute rheumatism, she retains her memory and reasoning faculties remarkably well and is indeed interesting and entertaining in giving incidents of early life. She united with the M. E. Church when quite young, and was a lone member in Bloomfield for a period of twenty years. She was a devoted wife and a kind mother. These facts I gather from those who have long known her, and I can add that to know her is to love her.

The evening was pleasantly spent; we had a most delightful ride, all enjoying it very much. Mrs. Arch Thomas and Mrs. James Yeager will please except our thanks for beautiful bouquets presented. May their pathway through life be strewn with flowers, if it were possible, more beautiful.

Prof. Charles Williams, conducting a school at this place, gave his scholars a picnic on Friday last, the 6th inst., in a beautiful grove near town. The professor has acquired the art of pleasing as well as teaching. Long may he live to teach young ideas how to shoot. The day was delightful, and the little folks were made happy. I think they felt as did the little girl who, when asked what true happiness was, said: "When I feel like giving all of my play things to my little sister." I think that feeling prevailed at the picnic. I. A. P.

Bloomfield, Ky., June 9.

LETTER FROM HARDIN.

Kentucky in the Olden Time—the Crops—Washington County.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

Since the copious showers of last week, crops have improved rapidly. Corn came up badly in consequence of the six weeks' drought, but was replanted in good time, and farmers now have a good stand; it is well cultivated for this time of year, and promises a good crop. Wheat is cut short about one-half by fly and the drought. Pastures are short, but growing out rapidly.

I am running a farm in Jasper county, Mo., and from late advices I learn that they are having plenty of rain there now, and corn and oats look very fine. Wheat was badly injured by a late frost, so much so it will not make over eight or ten bushels to the acre; their average there is about twenty bushels usually.

I spent a few days in Washington county last week, and was pleasantly entertained by Rev. J. S. Daugherty, John McIntire, Watt Wright and Chas. Wright. These gentlemen all live in the neighborhood of Bryant's station, a fort where our great-grandfathers settled when they first came to the wilds of Kentucky a hundred years ago. I passed over the same historic hills from which they chased the Indians, and the bear and the buffalo, and on them established a prosperous settlement in 1778.

Among the original settlers were the Nalls, Parkers, Wrights, Lewises, Moores, Batsells, Parkers and Jenkenses who came from Culpeper county, Va., in 1778 to Wheeling, thence down the Ohio river in a small flatboat to the falls, thence through the wilderness on foot, with their household goods on pack horses, to their destination.

I have heard my grandfather say when they reached Hardin's creek they were delighted with the country, and immediately went to work and constructed a rude fort, and then, while some of the number stood sentinel, the balance went to clearing away the forest and preparing the land for a crop the next year. I have also heard him say the first bread they ate in Kentucky was made from corn they raised, and the meal beat in a mortar and then baked in the ashes.

I found but very few of the descendants of the original settlers now living in that community. They are as numerous "as the sands of the sea," and scattered all over the South and West; and so far as my knowledge extends, they have in a remarkable degree retained the industry and enterprise transmitted to them from the parent stock.

I found all the farmers of Washington county, with whom I became acquainted, thrifty and well-to-do and paying a good deal of attention to the raising of good stock, especially cattle. I did not have an opportunity to call on Col. Tom. Grundy, but from inquiry I learned that he had his stock in better condition than perhaps any one in that section of the country. Orchard grass seems to be the principal grass, and it grows to perfection there.

I think the farmers of Hardin county would learn a valuable lesson if they would raise more orchard grass and a better grade of cattle. J. L. NALL. Rineyville, Ky., June 3.

PLAIN TALK.—The *Mercury*, of Meridian, Miss., indulges in the following plain and sensible advice to Southern boys:

"Our Southern boys must be bred to trades instead of professions, be taught to prefer the plow handle to whittling on the streets and sunning themselves in front of grog shops. Work is the only open sesame to the cave where wealth is deposited. Industry and frugality is the great need of the South, but these will not be seen until false pride disappears and self-help takes its place."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

UNCLE MELLICK DINES WITH HIS MASTER.

Ol' marster is a cur'us man, as sho as yo is born!
I's wukkin in de crib one day a-shellin' o' some corn,
An' he was standin' at de do';—I "knowed it"? no, sah, not!
Or, fo' de king! dese jaws uv mine I'd sh'y kept'em shut.
But to Bru. Simon, shellin' too, what should I do but say:
"I's starvin' sence I lars has eat—a week ago to-day."
Den marster cussed and hollered: "Here's a shame an' a dusgrace!"
I, so long a planter,—a starved nigger on my place!
Come, Mellick, drap dat corn an' walk straight to de house wid me;
A starvin' nigger on my place's a thing shall nebbe be."
"Hi! me eat long de white folks, sah?"
"Yes, Mellick, take a seat."
Den to mississ: "Dis starved nigger I's done fetch to make 'im eat,"—
An' he drawed a big revolvan' an' he drapped it by he plate,—
"Gub 'im soup! and' 'twixt de swallers, don' lemme see yo' wait."
Dat soup was fine, I tell yo', an' I hide it mighty soon.—
One eye set on the pistol an' de turrer on de spoon.
"Fish for Mellick, in a hurry, he's a-starvin', don't yo' see?"
(Dem miserable house-niggers tucked dar heads an' larfed at me.)
An' I went for dat red-snapper like de big fish for de small;—
Glanced at de navy-shooter onct, den swallowed bones all.
"Gub 'im tucky, ham an' aigs, riee, taters, spinach, sparrergars,
Bread, hom'ny, mutton, chicken, beef, corn, turnips, apple-sars,
Peas, cabbage, aig-plant, artichoke"—(Dat pistol still in view,
An' de white folks dey all larfin, an' dem silly niggers too)—
"Termates, carrots, pahsnips, beets"—
("When is he gwine git done?")—
"Squash, punkin, beans an' kercumbers—eat, Mellick, don't leave none;
For dis here day's done brung to me a shame an' a dusgrace;—
I, so long a planter—a starved nigger on my place!"
Dem things if I'd be'n by myself, I'd soon put out o' sight;
But the com'cal sitwation dar, it spile my appetite:
I had to wrastle wid dem wittles hard enough dat day!
Till "Now champagne for Mellick!" I heard ole marster say.
When dat nigger shoot de bottle by my hade—I's sholy skeered;
Dat stuff it look so bilin' hot, to drink it I wuz feared;
But arter I'd done swallered down a glars, I feel so fine,
I gin da sitwitation not so very much to min';
An' den a little restin' spell I sorter tried to take,
But, Lor! ole marster hollered: "Gub 'im paddin', pie an' cake!"—
Wid he han' upon de pistol an' de debble in he eye!—
"An' Mellick, down wid all!—unless yo' is prepar'd to die."
I hurried home dem goodies like I hadn't eat dat day;
Tell marster see I couldn't pack another crumb away;
An' den he say: "Now, Mellick, to de crib, git up an' go!"
An' da naix time yo' is starvin' come to me an' lemme know."
But, Lor, in dat ar bizness I kin neber show my face;—
An' dar's neber been another starvin' nigger on de place!

—Scribner for June.

From Sunday Afternoon.

WAS HE A TRAITOR?

BY ELIOT M'CORMICK.

[Continued from last week.]

It was not without doubt of John's sincerity, and hardly with any expectation of his doing active service, that the Kershaws consented to receive him as companion in arms. That they did receive him was due mainly to Nathalie's persuasions; and these in turn were chiefly prompted by a concern for John's personal safety. She was anxious, of course, that he should commit himself to the Confederacy for the sake of the cause, but she was even more anxious that he should do it for his own sake.

With John, however, this motive availed little. A care for his own safety was the last consideration that would have linked him to a cause which he abhorred. And when Nathalie ventured to suggest a day or two after the first fire upon Sumter, when the excitement was at its hottest and every Yankee was a proscribed person, that he should join the Guards for self-protection, he answered more sternly than ever she had heard him speak,

"If I am driven into the Confederacy, Nathalie, it will be for love's sake, not because of fear."

I think that then, seeing how much it cost him and having given herself to him, she would with her woman's generosity have freed him from his pledge but for her apprehensions of what might befall him if he remained a civilian. To join the army seemed to be his only chance of safety; a chance, however, of which he would not avail himself unless compelled by his promise. And so for his own sake, though it wrung her heart to exact it of him, she held him to his word.

As for their marriage, there was no

thought of that until the troubles should be over. With respect to this the colonel had put his foot down and Nathalie acquiesced. "I am to win my spurs first, I suppose," John had said half bitterly one day; and Nathalie, who bore tenderly with his occasional petulance on account of the self-reproach which she herself felt, answered, "then it won't be long to wait, John."

Notwithstanding the Kershaws' apprehensions to the contrary, he proved a valuable addition to the Guards. His tact, coolness and executive talent stood him in good stead and it was not long before the "Yankee," as he was designated, being the only one in the regiment, had measurably overcome the suspicion and distrust with which he was at first regarded. By a curious irony of fate, and perhaps with some malice aforesought on the part of his commanding officer, he was promoted to be color sergeant; and when on its way to the front the regiment stopped before Colonel Kershaw's door to receive from Miss Kershaw a stand of colors, it was John Winthrop who stepped out from the ranks to take them from Nathalie's hand. Nobody I think had prepared her—it was only that morning, indeed, that John had got his promotion—for she turned white when she saw him, as though she would faint, and leaned for support on the friendly staff. It was only for an instant though. Her face flushed more rapidly than it had paled. Drawing herself up to her full height, she raised the standard and shook out its silken folds.

"It's the flag of my country!" she exclaimed with almost fiery eagerness; "if you ever desert it"—repeating, perhaps unconsciously, the language she had once before used—"don't come back to me;" and then, throwing herself and the flag together into John's arms, she sobbed out a passionate farewell.

The music struck up; with one parting embrace John gave Nathalie into the hands of the old nurse, and fell back himself into the ranks; the flag caught by the wind streamed out over his head, its crimson bars awakening the cheers of the spectators and the answering shouts of his comrades. Only in John's heart was there no response. Involuntarily his thoughts went back to the man whom they compelled to carry the cross of Christ out of Jerusalem, and he wondered bitterly if the accursed tree weighed more heavily on Simon the Cyrenian than the hated flag on him.

Over the next year of John Winthrop's life I must briefly pass. At Manassas, the first engagement in which he took part, the standard of the Palmetto Guards waved in the thickest of the fight. No one after that day ventured to doubt John's fidelity to the cause he had espoused. They would have commissioned him captain or even a colonel if he would have taken it, but he expressed himself contented with his position, which, while it was one of responsibility, did not require him to lift up his hand against his own people. And so through all the engagements of that first year and into the Peninsular campaign which opened with 1862, he bore with unshaking fortitude the symbol of his shame. How much of a humiliation it was to him not even Nathalie ever knew. His letters to her were bright and tender, sketching the picturesque scenes of camp life without alluding to their privations, and describing the thrilling transactions in which he took part with an avoidance of their more terrible aspects.

The year had passed by without his seeing her. He would not ask for a furlough lest they might think that having put his hand to the plough he was looking backward, and would not take one when it was offered him, for the same reason. "If you will consent to your daughter's marriage," he had told Col. Kershaw one day, "I will go home for that purpose, but not before." To this proposition the colonel at first objected, but finally after some correspondence it was arranged that the event should come off early in the fall, and that the colonel and Winthrop should then go back to Charleston together on a two weeks' leave.

Towards the end of June, however, the campaign before Richmond developed fierce intensity. The battles of Mechanicsville, Beaver Dam, Ellison's Mills and Frazier's Farm followed one another in almost daily succession. "We have had a terrible fight," John wrote to Nathalie on the night after the last of these conflicts. "God knows how many of us will live through tomorrow." This was the thirteenth of June. The morrow which John apprehended was to witness the fatal battle of Malvern Hill.

The eminence which gave its name to this bloodiest of conflicts was held by the Federal troops. Half a mile or more away was a line of wood sheltering the Confederates. Between the two was a long rise, then a level plateau,

then the Yankee breast-works. Over this place unprotected by a single tree, exposed to the enemy's fire from the moment they left the woods, a Confederate detachment was ordered to advance, the Palmetto Guards being in the forefront.

The result was inevitable. A murderous fire from the hidden guns mowed down the attacking force like corn stalks before a storm. Before they had gone half the distance they had lost half their men. The thinned ranks wavered; the colonel looking behind found that no support was coming from the rear, and reluctantly gave the order to turn back. At the moment they turned a volley cut down a dozen men. The colonel, who remained until the men should have passed by, saw with horror the flag that through all the charge had so proudly waved above their heads plunge forward and then fall, covered by Winthrop's body and still held tightly in his grasp.

"Tell her," the color bearer gasped as the colonel leaned over him, "that I didn't desert it."

His voice died away, there was a little shiver and he lay still. There was no time to be lost. Already the soldiers in their panic-stricken flight had left the two behind and a detachment was coming down the hill in pursuit. If the colonel should undertake to carry the body he would be captured himself. He tried to extricate the flag, but the body lay upon it, and the staff was still firmly held in the cold hand.

"Poor fellow," he said compassionately, giving up the attempt, "it's his by right, anyhow. He was brave enough, if he was a Yankee," and taking off his hat he passed reverently by the motionless figure and followed his command into their retreat.

Five minutes later the Federal troops coming down the hill stopped by the flag.

"There's glory enough in this, I guess," said one of the officers to the other.

The one addressed was leaning over the color bearer.

"The man isn't dead," he said, looking up.

Just then a third joined the group and glanced at the upturned face.

"Quite a study, isn't it?" he said, indifferently. Then suddenly with a second look, he dropped by the gray-clad form, bent over it silently, and with a tone of horror in his voice, cried out, "The man's my brother!"

No, he was not dead, though for weeks after that he hung between life and death, first in the neighboring camp and then in the hospital at army headquarters. But for his brother's recognition he could hardly have lived. It was that that secured him in the first instance transportation from the battlefield, and afterward care and attention from his captors. Hundreds less fortunate had been left on that hillside to die. His mother, too, was telegraphed for, and when he came to himself the first object he saw was her pale face and black draped figure bending over his bed. For a moment he was terribly bewildered. It seemed as though his youth had come back to him and he was lying in the little room in the old farm-house, until he recollects with a pang of remorse how he had forfeited all right to these associations.

It was a day or two after that he touched his mother's black dress and looked inquiringly into her face.

"Your father?" she said gravely; "he died just a year ago."

John did not dare to ask what it was that killed him. The disregarded warning of his mother's letter came back to his mind; and turning away his face he went through such an agony of self-reproach as threw him back into the fever, and for another week seriously imperiled his life.

When at length he was pronounced out of danger and seemingly in a fair way to recover—it was quite two months after his capture—he began to fret about his position.

"I'm prisoner, I suppose?" he said one day, interrogatively.

"Certainly," answered his mother.

"And—" hesitatingly, "is there any probability of my exchange?"

Mrs. Winthrop looked him calmly in the face.

"I have already seen the Secretary of War," she said, "and arranged about your release. All you will have to do will be to take the oath."

John looked up nervously. He was still feeble and his tones were impatient and querulous.

"But that means not going back again," he said.

Mrs. Winthrop nodded. "Of course," she said, "if the government gives you your freedom it has a right to ask that."

"I'd rather not have it," he murmured, "on such terms."

[Concluded next week.]

A PAPER that is always full of good points—a paper of needles.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Funeral Without Clergymen—Latest Political Moves in Congress—Secretary McCrary's Resignation.

From our Regular Correspondent.

A notable gathering was that which assembled in the spacious parlors of No. 1403 K street Tuesday afternoon. Senators, cabinet officers and members of Congress were there in large numbers. The only persons who were not present were the clergymen, who on such occasions are usually considered indispensable. Midway between the two rooms reposed a coffin heavily ornamented with silver plate and banked with flowers. The lid was raised and disclosed the well-known features of the late Eben C. Ingersoll—more familiarly known as Clark Ingersoll. Surrounding the casket was the stricken family of the deceased. The heavy fragrance of the flowers which were everywhere to be seen, and the great throng present, conspired with the heat to make the temperature almost unbearable. Every little while one or more of the visitors were assisted to the door—unable to bear the oppressive atmosphere a moment longer. It was not until nearly 5 o'clock that Robert G. Ingersoll, only surviving brother of the deceased, arose and informed the mournful gathering that he had a few words to say. In a voice tremulous with emotion, and at times so broken that the words could hardly be understood, he read from a manuscript the eulogy, which he closed as follows:

"We strive in vain to reach beyond the heights. We cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry. From the voiceless lips of the unrepenting dead there comes no word. But in the night of death, hope sees a star, and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing. He, who sleeps here, when dying, mistaking the approach of death for the return of health, whispered with his last breath: 'I am better now.' Let us believe, in spite of doubts and dogmas, of fears and tears, that these dear words are true of all the countless dead. And now, to you, who have been chosen from among the many men he loved, to do the last sad office for the dead, we give his sacred dust. Speech can not contain our love. There was, and is no gentler, stronger, manlier man."

The coffin was borne to the hearse by Senators Blaine, Allison, Voorhees, David Davis, Paddock, Ward, Lamon, Jeremiah Wilson, and Representatives Garfield and Stevenson, who acted as pall-bearers, and were followed by the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased. The solemn procession then moved to the beautiful burying ground at Georgetown, and all that was mortal of the ex-congressman was deposited in its final resting place. There were no services at the grave, and no services of any character save those described above.

The House committee on appropriations last night authorized Representative Clymer, of Pennsylvania, to report for printing and recommittal the army appropriation bill agreed upon by the joint Democrat caucus, with important changes. The bill is an exact copy of the bill of like character recently vetoed by the President, excepting in the following particulars: Section 6 (which is substituted in lieu of the previous section upon which the President based his veto) is as follows: "That no money appropriated by this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any portion of the army of the United States, to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State." An additional clause is inserted in the bill, in compliance with a recommendation from the Secretary of War, appropriating \$30,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for the construction of a military storehouse, depot etc., at Omaha, Neb.

The friends of the Warner silver bill in the Senate show great feeling over the action of the Senate finance committee to-day in postponing action on the measure until next December. Gov. Coke, of Texas, brought in a resolution in the Senate to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the bill, so as to bring it directly before the Senate. The resolution was objected to by Gov. White, and went over; but it will be called up at the next meeting of the Senate, and it is claimed that there will be a majority in favor of its immediate passage. Even should there be a majority it will be found no easy matter to get the bill through at this session.

The name of Secretary McCrary has been sent to the Senate for the vacancy in the Eighth judicial circuit judgeship, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Dillon. Mr. McCrary said to-day, that if he is confirmed, he shall enter upon his new duties September 1. Some of the Democratic senators say

that McCrary had better not move his household goods yet awhile, and some of them say that, if it is shown that he wrote the veto of the army bills, he will be rejected by the Senate. They say he can not make bayonet law and then rule on it as a judge. The following names are being considered by the President for the secretaryship of war, in case of McCrary's confirmation, which, notwithstanding the reports, is beyond speculation: Ex-Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota; ex-Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governor McCormick, of Arizona, and Assistant Secretary J. B. Hawley, of the Treasury Department. Mac Veagh's name has not been considered, and if the appointment should be made to-morrow, it would be taken from the above-named gentlemen.

Washington, June 7.

Written for the Farmers' Home Journal.
THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.—5.
(New Series.)

BY HIRAM ORCUTT, A. M.

THE MONKEY FAMILY.—All the monkey family are natives of hot countries. They can not subsist in cold or temperate countries without the aid of man.

As the distinguishing characteristics of this race, we may note the hands on the posterior and anterior members which have long and flexible fingers, with opposable thumbs; the incisor teeth, four in number, on each jaw; the flat molars, five in number, except the American species, which have six instead of five. The canine teeth vary in size and form, and in a trifling proportion beyond the other teeth. The nails of the fingers and thumbs are flat.

But monkeys, after all, differ much among themselves, both in form and structure. The monkeys' heads, especially in one or two species, much resemble the human head, but there are numerous intermediate gradations, and in given instances the head of the monkey more resembles that of a bloodhound than of man. This last is not the kind, probably, from which Darwin springs! The monkey's body is generally slight and well made, but in some instances it is remarkably short and thick-set. Their limbs vary in their proportions, but in most cases the anterior is longer than the posterior. All are admirably adapted to the purposes to which they are applied in climbing and leaping.

But of all the monkey organs, the tail is the most variable in the different species. Some have no tail at all; others have, and a tubercle. A third class have one that is short and tapering; a fourth class, one that is longer and cylindrical; a fifth, one that is extremely long and uniformly covered with hair; a sixth class, one that may be of equal length, but is divested of hair beneath and near the tip, and is so muscular that the monkey winds it about the limb of a tree and supports his whole weight by it, without the assistance of his hands. The monkey's hands were not made for swinging, nor his nails for digging in the earth. He was not made to walk uprightly, as is evident from the structure of his feet. The callous portion which corresponds to the sole of the human foot is not capable of being applied to flat surfaces while he stands erect.

If man originated from a monkey, there must have been an entire reconstruction of his foot. Indeed, with the limited knowledge of the structure and habits of the monkey, any one must see that the ground is not his proper place of abode. He lives and was made to live among the trees in his own forest in Asia, Africa and South America. They congregate in numerous troops, and range the forests, bounding rapidly from limb to limb, and tree to tree, in search of fruit and eggs, upon which they subsist for the most part.

The monkey is very excitable, often passing from a state of seeming tranquility to the most violent passion in a few moments' time. The mother treats her young with the greatest tenderness, until they are capable of shifting for themselves, when she turns them loose upon the world and treats them like perfect strangers.

The monkey is regarded as intelligent, but he is not so much so as the dogs and many other animals. He is good for nothing in the service of man except as a show in the menagerie. The different species vary much in the degree of intelligence manifested. We are liable to view the monkey in a false light, as we know him best in his unnatural state of confinement, when he does not exhibit his true nature. If we could study the character and habits of the monkey as he lives in the wild tropical forest, in companionship with the bright-winged birds and gorgeous flowers, we should doubtless discover some traits not exhibited in the prison of his confinement.

GONE, but not forgotten—the fellow who left the door open.

HORTICULTURAL.

Conducted by J. DECKER, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

We gathered the past week some specimens of the Sharpless strawberry from spring-set plants, and judging from them, we are prepared to indorse all that has been said in its praise. The plant is an immense grower, and promises to endure the hot sun.

Our first raspberries to ripen this year were the Doolittle, which began ripening on the 2d instant. The Turner commenced to ripen on the 4th. The Bristol, which was the earliest last year, is behind time this. Our Bristol and Turner are one mass of berries, and perfect, notwithstanding drought.

We know a strawberry grower who had three acres in plants this season, and who sold \$330 worth of plants and \$425 worth of berries; total receipts \$755. He estimates the whole expense of getting up plants, picking and marketing berries, etc., at about \$150. Add to this expense of setting and cultivating these plants last season, \$75, total expense \$225; leaving net profit \$530 for three acres. We want to know a plat of three acres that beats this.

IMMEDIATELY after strawberries are through fruiting, remove the straw and cultivate the spaces between the rows. If they are in matted rows, plow so as to leave the rows about one foot wide, hoe the plants by scraping or shaving the weeds that may have come in them, taking care to disturb the strawberry roots as little as possible. Then cultivate the space plowed until it is reduced to the finest tilth, after which go over with the hoe and draw some dirt in around the hoed plants. If in hills, remove all runners and cultivate and hoe the spaces between the plants. As the raspberry canes get three feet high, the ends should be pinched off to cause them to spread out.

NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

I send you some specimens of a new seedling strawberry, originated by me—a cross between the Wilson and the Monarch of the West. It is a late berry—fully as late, if not later than the Kentucky—quite as prolific, as you will see by the fruit stems I send you. The plants grew alongside of the Kentucky. The berries are larger and more uniform in size than the Kentucky. I also send some of the leaves. Please observe the length of both leaf and fruit stems. I think the quality good. They can hardly be in good condition when they reach you, as they were gathered on Thursday and will hardly reach you before Saturday. I think the color excellent and the shape fair. The great length will give equal amount of pure fruit to the very largest in diameter. Of course the first fruiting will not determine fully its merits and demerits. I have extended it until I have thirty plants now fruiting.

Please observe that the cap clings close around the berry and is different from all others. J. S. BEATTY.

Simpsonville, June 6.

The specimens sent, although they arrived in bad condition, make a favorable impression for the following reasons: first, lateness, being one or two weeks later than the Kentucky; second, prolificness, which is shown by the number of berries on each stem, some bearing fifteen to twenty berries; third, vigorous plant and lengthy stem, holding the fruit nine to ten inches above the ground; fourth, size of fruit, being above medium and fully equal to any Kentucky berries shown this season, some specimens measuring one and one-fourth inch in length; fifth, good quality, being better than the Kentucky. We think it well worthy of propagation, and hope Mr. Beatty will give it a fair trial, and report next year.

NORTH TEXAS POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The North Texas Pomological Society held its regular monthly meeting at the office of G. G. Randell yesterday afternoon. A large delegation from Sherman was present, including Hon. James Bledsoe, district judge; Mr. J. R. Wallace, formerly president of the State Pomological Society of Georgia, and a representative of the *Courier*. The members from Denison were out in full force, and an interest was manifested which shows the society to be in earnest in their work.

The society was called to order by Mr. Jesse M. Bell, and, after roll call, proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted as follows: President, H. T. Tone; vice president, J. W. Bell; secretary, T. V. Munson; treasurer, W. Robinson.

Some fine samples of fruits and berries were presented both from Sherman and Denison orchards. Mr. T. V.

Munson exhibited fine varieties of peaches, also a number of varieties of grapes. The latter were presented to show the effects of insects or a fungus growth causing decay. Mr. Munson holds to the belief that this decay, or rot, is caused by a fungus growth in the tree, and gave his reasons therefor.

Mr. Edwards exhibited peaches; Mr. Welty blackberries and red raspberries; Mr. Robinson some delicious red raspberries, and Mr. Stoneman brought in some thornless black raspberries. Mr. Glone, of Sherman, a new and early variety of blackberry.

The samples were all fine, and the different varieties of fruit were discussed by the members while testing the samples.

The meeting was actuated by the greatest harmony, and its result can be of great good to the fruit growers of Grayson county.

The next regular meeting will be held in Sherman on the last Friday in June. —*Denison News.*

GIRDLING THE GRAPE VINE.

The girdling of a grape vine has a very marked influence on the fruit; it causes it to grow much larger, to ripen sooner, and makes it of better flavor. Girdling consists in taking a rim of bark about one-fourth or one-sixth of an inch wide from the trunk or branches of the vine. Some recommend taking this rim of bark from the main stem, others from the side canes. As many may not understand the operation or the effect it has upon the vine, it may save the life of many a vine if we examine and see how it grows. A vine does not grow, as may appear at first sight, from the bottom upward, but from the top downward. The roots take from the soil what moisture the plant needs; also the mineral matter.

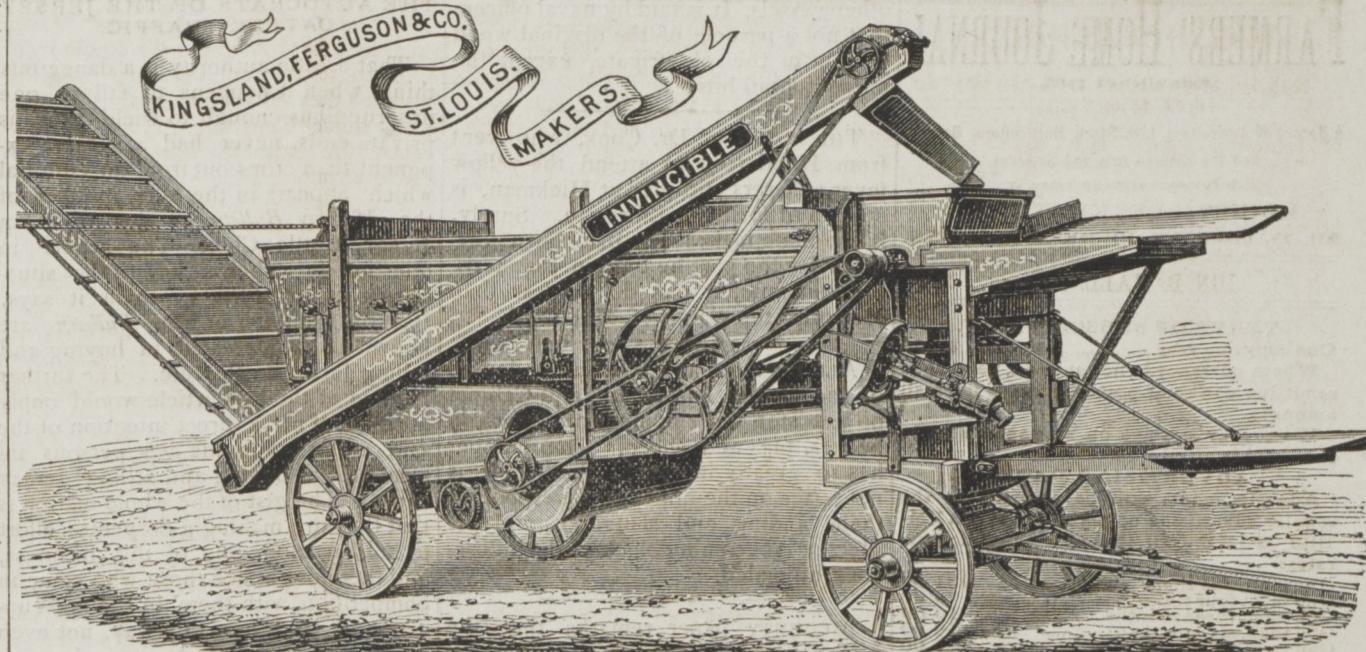
This food can not be used by the plant unless there is water in the soil to hold it in solution, as it must be in a liquid form to be taken up by the roots. This crude or undigested food or sap is carried to the leaves, not through the bark, but through the entire wood of the vine. When it reaches the leaves, it comes in contact with the carbon absorbed from the atmosphere by the leaves; here it is digested, and is now ready to be used by the vine in making new growth in what is called the cambium region, and is deposited in the form of cells just beneath the bark, so that all growth is made from the downward flowing sap, and not from the upward.

If a vine is girdled by taking away a rim of bark, a break is made, so that the sap as it decends can not pass over this gap, and all growth must take place above where the bark has been removed. If the main trunk is girdled, that portion below the girdle must go without receiving any support from the rest of the vine until this wound can be healed over and complete circulation renewed. All this time the roots have furnished crude sap for the part of the vine above the girdle, and have received nothing in return. This can not help weakening the roots, and if followed up it must entirely kill the vine.

This gap may heal over (as it probably will if not done too late), when the circulation will be restored once more; but there has been a strain on the roots, and they must be somewhat exhausted. If only girdled once the vine may not be permanently injured; but if followed up it must be weakened, and the moment its vital forces begin to lag will disease of some form step in and hasten the work of destruction. If instead of girdling the main trunk a side shoot is taken (taking care to leave some untouched), the injury may not be enough to be felt by the roots, and the vine will not be injured to any extent.

After a vine is girdled, the crude sap is taken up the same as before, and is digested by the leaves. This prepared sap descends as far as the place where the rim of bark has been removed, and can go no farther. The result is, the branch is crowded with food that must be made use of, the fruit has more than the usual amount of nourishment supplied it, which causes it to develop faster, grow larger, and makes it of better flavor. If a single branch be tried, the effect of girdling can be distinctly seen; the cane girdled will show ripe fruit, while that on the remainder of the vine will hardly have begun coloring.

I think the best results from girdling will be obtained if done in the following manner: As soon as the fruit is half grown, take a rim of bark from the side canes (leaving part ungirdled to supply nourishment to the roots, and to keep the vine in a healthy condition) near the main trunk. The rim of the bark should not be over one-fourth of an inch wide. This will make the fruit grow nearly as fast again as on canes that have not been girdled. The vine at this season is growing very vigorously, and will heal over the wound made by taking away this rim of bark in a short time. As soon as the natural

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april-12

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THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1879.

It is expected Congress will adjourn on the 20th instant. Nobody cares.

THE clouds gave down rain last week like a cow milking after three days in the woods.

AN English race rider has been fined 54 shillings for spurring unnecessarily the horse he was riding in a race at Ainsdale.

It is not Judge Hargis that the people want to keep from taking his seat, but those bothersome charges that have to sit with him.

THE Mt. Sterling *Sentinel* reports a sale of 500 head of mountain sheep by Greenwood and Lacy to Dr. Graves, of Fayette county, at 2½c per lb.

FINE rains fell in every part of the State heard from, last week, and Monday night some refreshing showers fell around this city, and in the counties lying directly east and southeast.

It is said that lightning recently killed \$2,000 worth of fine cattle for Capt. Grass, of Breckinridge county. Don't it seem eminently proper that Grass should be the owner of a herd of cattle?

THE dry weather had no effect on the moonshiners. The marshals find the crop as large as ever. They can never be suppressed until the orb from which they get their name gets into perihelion, wherever that is.

FIRE IN SHELBY.—The residence of Mr. John H. McGaughey, five miles from Shelbyville, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The occupants barely escaped with their lives. The property was insured.

AGRARIAN outrages are not so frequent in Ireland as they were a few years ago. Incendiaryism is the new form they take. Several hundred acres of moorland in Kerry were fired a short time ago.

JUDGE ANDERSON, Republican, has been elected judge of the Criminal court to succeed Judge Hargis, who has been elected judge of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Frank, the Democratic nominee, was not popular. Anderson's majority was 171.

BIG TICK.—An *Anderson News* man tells of a Texas farmer who lost a cow with a bell on her. Going out to hunt her he heard the bell and went to it, when he found a big tick had eaten the cow and was sitting on a stump ringing the bell for the calf.

RECENTLY, the Colorado Cattle Company, which is only another name for Vanderbilt, purchased one hundred thousand acres in one body, of the choicest grazing lands in Colorado, with the intention of engaging in cattle raising on an extensive scale.

A FURIOUS storm passed over the center of Shelby county on Tuesday, doing considerable damage to trees and houses. The Banner mills, in Shelbyville, were unroofed. A deluge of water fell. The same storm reached Woodford, where it damaged crops and fencing.

AN OLD SHIP.—The old frigate Constitution, now at Brooklyn, unloading exhibits returned from the Paris Exhibition, had her keel laid in 1794, and was launched three years later. She bombarded Tripoli in 1804, and in 1812 she captured the Guerriere, Wasp and

other vessels. It is said by naval officers that not a particle of the original wood is now in the old frigate, except the mizzen topsail bits.

THE widow of Dr. Cook, who went from Henderson to attend the yellow fever sufferers and died at Hickman, is spoken of for State Librarian. Surely, if the State makes Dr. Blackburn governor for the part he took in that terrible epidemic, it can do no less than recognize the claims of Mrs. Cook.

ALL the rules and schedules adopted by the British Parliament and Cabinet no not stop the shipment of American beefes, pigs and sheep. The number has so greatly increased that there is not space on the quays of Liverpool for their landing and slaughter, and the Mersey is becoming blockaded with cargoes unloaded.

A COUNTY paper remarks that the wheat crop will be better than was anticipated a few weeks ago. Now, can anybody tell what that was? The weathercock of the wheat crop has been crowing and croaking all kinds of predictions in the last few weeks, from the heaviest crop ever raised down to the pallid starvation mark.

"MANY MICKLES MAKE A MUCKLE."—According to the calculation of Mr. G. T. C. Bartley, an ounce of bread wasted daily in each household in England and Wales is equal to 25,000,000 quarter loaves, the produce of 30,000 acres of wheat, and enough to feast annually 100,000 people. An ounce of meat wasted is equal to about 300,000 sheep.

OHIO POLITICS.—The Democrats in convention at Columbus, last week, put in nomination for governor, General Thomas Ewing; for lieutenant governor, A. V. Rice. The Greenbackers on the same day nominated A. Saunders Piatt for governor, and Hugo Preyer for lieutenant governor. The Republican ticket is, Foster and Hickenlooper. The contest will be exciting, as the result is doubtful.

KENTUCKY A. & M. COLLEGE.—A Lexington dispatch to the *Courier Journal* has the following: "An effort is being made to induce Kentucky University to offer to the State of Kentucky a portion of its real estate as a gift for the use of the State Agricultural College. Woodland, the estate upon which the college is at present located, is the site desired. The truth is, that the former property of the university was purchased for the use and benefit of the A. and M. College with donations from all classes of people, and the university has not morally, if it has legally, any right to it when the college is removed, if removed it shall be. The curators might very well offer to the State all the farm property, or at least the estate of Woodland, and then be rendering unto Caesar's."

JUDGE HARGIS.

The charges preferred and so emphatically reiterated by Colonel Green, of Maysville, that Judge Hargis, either himself or by the hands of his friends, had the records of the Rowan County court mutilated in order to make him appear eligible to the circuit judgeship for which he was a candidate, seems to be giving the judge elect of the First appellate district much trouble.

His silence on the subject has called forth comment from the lawyers of the State as well as the newspapers. The general feeling called for an explanation by Judge Hargis. He published a card yesterday, giving explicit denial to the charges. After simply denying the charges in general terms, Mr. Hargis produces testimony on the point of his eligibility to the office, but is singularly silent on the subject of mutilated records.

Good lawyers in this city express the opinion that the defense is insufficient, and that the only way out of it is for Mr. Hargis to invite the full examination before a court of record where his accuser may meet him. This he seems to avoid, and in doing so leaves the impression upon his fellow-citizens that they are to be judged by one whose ermine is at least tainted with suspicion even if guilt can not be established. This will destroy his efficiency as a judge, and the people will gladly accord him time from his public duties to clear the matter up rather than see him enter upon his duties under such a cloud.

It is needless to rest this case on the simple statement of Judge Hargis or on the certificates he publishes, as the same was furnished on the other side, and some tribunal must decide as to the value of the testimony where both contestants stand equal as to veracity before the public.

THE AUTOCRATS OF THE JERSEY CATTLE TRAFFIC.

That a little authority is a dangerous thing, when it happens to fall to one unscrupulous enough to wield it for his private ends, never had a clearer exponent than crops out from an editorial which appears in the May number of the *Monthly Bulletin* of the American Jersey Cattle Club. The article in question furnishes a key to the situation in its initial line in which it says, "as the editors of the *Bulletin* are known to be interested in buying and selling Jersey cattle," etc. The further reading of the said article would imply a desire, if not a direct intention of the said editors to be the *only* persons interested in buying and selling Jersey cattle. The gist of the whole matter is that they are making a desperate effort to hold a monopoly of this business, and therefore attack those who come in competition with them, in the most ungenerous and unmanly way, not even giving names and facts in order that they may reply.

The *Bulletin* says, "Many a carload of worthless brutes, bought for a song, has been sent into a new district where the agricultural press has given the race a reputation as butter cows, to be sold at high figures to farmers who were quite sure to become disgusted with the breed as soon as they had time to learn the worthlessness of these specimens of it." And further, "The cattle taken are not bought as good specimens of the breed, only as cheap specimens."

Again, "The job lots which are bought for a song and sold at auction in the Western States by men of questionable standing as Jersey breeders, are much better left alone, unless the buyer is himself a sufficiently good judge to decide the question of merit."

We are left to guess for whom this is all meant, as the *Bulletin* fails to give names or places specifically; but as Mr. Alexander McClintock and those associated with him are the only parties making much headway in supplying the Western demand, we take it that at least a large part of this charge is meant for them.

First, then, as to the "worthless brutes" the *Bulletin* speaks of. From whence obtained? Why, from W. B. Dinsmore, Staatsburg, N. Y., one of the largest and best breeders in the United States; Jas. A. Hayt, Patterson, N. Y.; B. Kittridge, Peekskill, N. Y.; Beacon Farm, Northport, L. I.; Hon. Thos. Allen, Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. M. Y. Tilden, New Lebanon, N. Y.; R. H. Stevens, Montreal, Canada; Herbert Mead, Goldensbridge, N. Y., etc. When the editors of the *Bulletin* successfully impute these breeders, their herds or their veracity, people out West will be ready to believe the whole of this charge arises from other causes than jealousy and soreheadedness.

To the next charge we would ask if the *Bulletin* brokers who "are interested in buying and selling Jersey cattle" have never sent West an animal that they considered other than first class?

Do they find sale for the \$500 specimens only, or is it that they have been accustomed to send out the second and third rate stock which they have purchased and made first class, at least in price, by the addition of big profits?

As to the "job lots, etc., we can assure the would-be autocrats that the Western people are to be pitied, for they will continue to purchase from those whom the *Bulletin* chooses to style "questionable," but who are known out here as men of integrity and standing, quite in contrast with the uncertainty which hangs over and about those who edit the *Bulletin* and carry on a trade quite inconsistent with a proper and unselfish discharge of the duties of the position.

As to the purchasers at Mr. McClintock's sales, where the *Bulletin* would have us believe all are sold to farmers, we name Messrs. John B. Poynz & Son, Maysville, Ky., the largest and oldest breeders of Jerseys in Kentucky. Catch these with chaff of pedigrees if you can! And yet, strange to say, they have been "duped" into buying at good prices some twenty head of the "job lots," Wm. Warfield, R. McMichael, Judge Mulligan, A. H. Davinport, Wm. Cliff and Robert C. Estill, of Lexington; W. J. Chin and H. L. Reynolds, Frankfort; L. Witherspoon, Midway; C. Alexander, Sid Clay, Paris; D. A. Givens, Cynthiana, and many others well known as intelligent and well posted Jersey breeders, are also his customers. They have bought from three to twenty head each of Mr. McClintock, and it will be like pulling the bottom out of a well to make those who know them believe they are not as well served as if they had placed their money in the hands of the autocrats to be invested for them.

The *Bulletin* is good enough to say there are fifty of the older breeders East and West who know perfectly

well from whom to buy and how to buy. Yes, just the number of breeders, we infer, that place their stock on sale through the medium of the autocrats.

In conclusion the autocrats say, "We do not by any means advise that purchases be made through us." Taken as a whole, though, it counsels somewhat like this: Those other fellows who are dealing in Jersey cattle will swindle and impose upon you; we are the only reliable dealers, but we don't advise you to deal with us."

The *Bulletin* must either admit its article is an attack on Mr. McClintock and those from whom he has bought, or that it is not. If it is, we leave the Eastern breeders who have sold to Mr. McClintock to take care of themselves, while we fling back its charges of "questionable standing," etc., given the lie by the common report in the vicinage, in the county, and all over the State of Kentucky. If others are meant, let the *Bulletin* say so, and thus relieve the standing of one, whom it were idle to charge here, of any damage the article may work where he is not so well known.

The practical result of the plan pursued by the autocrats is a concentrated monopoly, so dangerous to the Jersey interests as to suggest, should it not be desisted from, that it were better to place the secretaryship in other hands, and probably the adoption of a rule prohibiting any officer of the club, and particularly its secretary, from becoming a broker in Jersey cattle.

The purchasers of Jersey cattle in the West and South are interested in this matter scarcely less than Mr. McClintock himself. Should the policy of crushing out the dealers between the East and West succeed, and the traffic fall back to the control of the *Bulletin* brokers, buyers of this class of cattle may expect to see the stock advance just in proportion as the greed of the brokers dictates.

Again, the subject of freight is an important one. The difference between shipping out cattle singly and by carload lots, in favor of the latter way, is of itself a fine profit to shippers, and will enable buyers to procure the stock at better rates at home from dealers than they could do when buying through the New York brokers.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The reports of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in a contagious form among the dairy and farm cattle along the Atlantic coast should cause more alarm among the owners of valuable herds of Shorthorns in Kentucky than it does. These cattle are as much subject to this dreadful disease as are the common dairy cows, and should the contagion cross the mountains the herds of Shorthorns in the Bluegrass region would be in great danger.

With all this there seems to be no concern for the impending disaster even from those directly interested. It must be that our people are so infatuated with national politics that they forget all else. We dare say the election of a constable will receive more attention in any district having \$100,000 worth of cattle than the statement that the cattle plague hangs over them ready to break out among their herds at any moment.

Two hundred cattle owners will turn out at any cross roads to hear two candidates for some inferior office discuss national politics and assert their peculiar fitness for office, when two dozen would not answer a call to meet and devise measures to prevent the introduction of this serious plague.

Without more thought on the subject we do not say what should be done beyond the getting together, but it would not do any harm to get our representatives in Congress to take hold of the subject and urge the adoption of some means of stamping out the disease where it exists now, rather than await its coming West.

TO BREAK UP SITTING HENS.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:
I wish you would inform me through your columns the best and quickest way to break hens setting; I have about 18 or 20 old hens and always 2 or 3 that want to set.

H. H. P.
Louisville, June 2, 1879.

Watch your laying fowls every day now. The first indication invariably that you will observe—when a fowl is beginning to get broody—is that she remains upon her laying nest after her companions have, as usual, gone to roost at night.

As soon as you make this discovery, remove her at once from the nest and place her in an open-lathed coop by herself, out of doors. Feed her upon light food—dry grain is best—give her clean water to drink, and leave her there. If you have a spare cockerel, put him into the coop after a day or two's delay, and you can thus drive away the "sitting fever" in a week, nine times in ten, without any fussing or further trouble.

A PRETTY picture is a healthy looking and well cared for baby. By the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup you can keep the health of your baby in splendid condition. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A FAVORITE toast in Algiers—the day we celebrate.

KINDLY CONSIDERATE.

The following extracts from our English exchanges show how prompt the British landlords are to relieve their tenants of the burden of taxation and rent correspondingly with the reduction of their income, whenever their means of payment are reduced by short crops, bad seasons and other unpropitious influences. The landlords of America are the bondholders and money-lenders who control our government, and the whole class of farmers are their tax-paying tenants. Within the last ten years we have had our money reduced one-half in volume and our debts doubled in value; our taxes have become two-fold greater; our produce has declined to half price, and our lands have been sold for a song to pay our merciless creditors. Truly ours is a government that favors the money-lender and usurer, and oppresses the laborer and hireling out of his wages. Our government is not as kindly considerate as the British landlords are for the tillers of the soil. From the industry of the farmers all the wealth and the prosperity of this country are obtained, and yet they are the least favored of all classes:

"The Prince of Wales is a considerate landlord. He has notified to the tenants of the Duchy of Cornwall, through the clerk of the council of the duchy, that, taking into consideration the state of agriculture, he sanctions a remission equal to 20 per cent. per annum from their rents, for a period of three years from Michaelmas last.

"Lord Tollemache has executed an agreement with his Peckforton (Cheshire) tenantry, whereby he agrees to give them on expiration of their occupancy, liberal compensation for all unexhausted manures and improvements effected on the estate, subject to his lordship's approval during the time such improvements were executed. He has also added a lease note, agreeing to allow his tenants to remain in undisturbed possession of a farm for twenty-one years.

"He has also addressed a letter to his tenantry in Suffolk, stating that he intends making a reduction of ten per cent. in their rent at the next audit in June. His lordship states that this is not on account of low prices, but of the unfavorable seasons, as he feels no doubt that a farmer of real energy and skill, with sufficient capital, can contend successfully with existing low prices, low as they are, and as he fears likely to be—an expression of opinion which tenant farmers may reasonably doubt.

"The Duke of Bedford has granted still further favors to his tenantry. He has announced that, in view of the depressed condition of agricultural affairs, he intends remitting the whole of the half year's rents to Lady Day due from holders of land and farms under him on his various estates. Unfortunately every landlord can follow his lead."

LEXINGTON FAIR DINNERS.—The board of directors of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association have deemed it necessary to the perpetuity of their fair to pass the following:

"**Resolved,** That we earnestly recommend to our citizens that at our next fair they spread, for the entertainment of their friends and visitors, plain substantial lunches, instead of costly and troublesome dinners.

"**Resolved,** That the members of this board will conform to the above recommendations."

THE SHUFFLE HOE.—The Denison News man is jubilant over the fact that he can hoe his own row, now, without "backache," with one of Munson's shuffle hoes. He says:

"One of the most useful inventions that has come under our observation lately is T. V. Munson's shuffle or subsoil hoe. This handy instrument for cutting out weeds in the garden will do double the work in the same time of the common hoe. There is no more backache while performing garden

LIVE STOCK.**A FINE COTSWOLD FOR SOME BODY.**

As an inducement to some one to get up a club of twenty subscribers to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, Messrs. J. R. Winlock & Bro., of Hiseville, Barren county, Ky., offer as a premium

A FINE COTSWOLD RAM LAMB.
the pick of their very fine flock of imported bred sheep. The lamb will be ready for delivery by the middle of July. The lamb will be one sired by 2d Duke of Berlin, he by imported Duke of Berlin, and guaranteed to weigh from 100 to 130 lbs at four months old.

PAROLE lost the Ascot race on Tuesday. The successes of his first races so handicap the little horse that he is unable to carry the weight and show his heels to his English cousins. He finished seventh in the race.

SHORTHORN SALE.—Messrs. Vanmeter & Hamilton, will sell one hundred head of their superior Southern cattle Thursday, July 31. The sale will take place at the home farm of Mr. B. F. Vanmeter, in Clark county.

MCCINTOCK'S SALE OF JERSEYS.—The sale of registered Jersey cattle advertised by Mr. Alex. McCintock, took place in Lexington last Thursday. Prices were not very encouraging. Thirty-three cows, heifers and calves brought an average of \$105.15, and bull calves sold at \$8 to \$40 per head.

MOLLIE McCARTHY.—This mare, so badly beaten in her race at Louisville, July 4, 1878, by Ten Broeck, which used her up for the season, was sent back last winter to California, and, on Wednesday, May 14, she won her first race of the season—a dash of 1½ miles—in 2:08½, under a strong pull. This is the second-best time on record at that distance.

SALE OF HOLSTEINS.—At Horseheads, New York, May 7, Col. Hoffman sold at public sale seven Holstein bulls and 15 cows and heifers. Of the cows two went to the price of \$1,000 each, two to \$800 each, one to \$500, and one to \$1,200. One bull brought \$800. The average for the 15 cows was \$470.75, and for the bulls \$267.50. The Holland Dutch cattle are certainly advancing in price.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CATTLE CO.—B. B. Groom is reported to have succeeded, after several months of labor, in organizing the Anglo-American Cattle Company in England, with a capital stock of \$350,000. The object of the company is the breeding and rearing of cattle in Wyoming Territory for the English market. Mr. Groom has been elected American manager of the concern, and is expected home every day to perfect his plans.—*Clark County Democrat.*

"THEY KNOW NOT THE VOICE OF STRANGERS."—We had an opportunity of seeing the results of a change in the management of cows on Pleasant View farm a short time ago. The proprietor, Mr. Southworth, met with a severe accident which confined him to the house for nearly a week, during which time strangers were employed to attend the cows, and although they were treated kindly, still it was different from their usual treatment, and the milk pail showed a much smaller yield, and the cows themselves became restless, and refused to "give down" as formerly, although, as before stated, they were treated with the greatest kindness, and milked by experienced hands. But when he was able to come to the barn again, the cows soon filled the pails as usual, and that, too, with no change of food.—*Field and Farm.*

CATTLE AND CORN SMUT.—In Iowa there have been a good many cattle lost by eating husks and smutty corn stalks. A farmer who mastered the difficulty writes to the *Iowa Register* as follows:

"I had a rather wild two-year-old steer, which I found down in the yard one morning after he had been turned into the stock field, and so docile that he could not be induced to get up. His nose was dry and almost parched, and it appeared that he could not live long in the condition that I found him. I concluded that his stomach was clogged with husks, and probably smut, and that thing which would be most likely to move that was what the steer needed.

"I had in the house some salts and croton oil. I dissolved half a pound of the salts and added six drops of croton oil. I drenched him with this preparation without his attempting to get up, and then went to my breakfast. When I went out after breakfast I found the steer sweating profusely, and in half an hour he was off for the field again, and ever after did well. I detail this par-

ticular case because I am neither a physician nor the son of a physician, and only guessed at the disease and the remedy, and only wish to give my experience for what it is worth in the judgment of those who may read this." —*Michigan Farmer.*

SALE OF ENQUIRER.—Gen. Buford's grand thoroughbred stallion, Enquirer, has been sold to Gen. Harding, of Nashville, for \$10,000. This is not considered a fancy price when the exploits of the colts of this horse last season are taken into account, and when his own feats on the turf are remembered. Enquirer was the largest winning sire at the last meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club. It is fortunate for the reputation of Enquirer and for the breeding interests that Gen. Harding becomes the possessor of this celebrated sire of race horses. At Belle Meade, there will be no reason to doubt the further success of his breeding.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—The New York Tribune gives a full history of the cattle plague, known as the pleuro-pneumonia, and of its present prevalence in the United States. It was first brought to this country from England as long ago as 1843, and has never been entirely stamped out since that date.

There is none of it now in Massachusetts or indeed north of Connecticut, where there is very little, but it extends from Connecticut to North Carolina in spots and inward 300 miles. Just now the authorities of New York and New Jersey are making strenuous efforts to get rid of it, but in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia no efforts are being made to get rid of so fatal a disease.

The danger of it can be appreciated when it is known that the mere taking of a car to the West in which animals having this disease have been shipped is sufficient to infect any animals that may come in contact with it. The wonder is that when so many fine animals have been sold to the West by New York, Pennsylvania, etc., the disease has not reached that section.

This remark should serve as a caution to New England stock growers to beware of purchasing in localities where the disease has been discovered.—*New England Farmer.*

A FALSE PEDIGREE.

In Shorthorn breeding, where the rose by any other name does not smell as sweet, there is no telling how much mischief may be done by a dishonest breeder who perpetrates the infamous deception of putting up a false pedigree. It is well known among Shorthorn breeders that occasionally a mere grade will show up to better advantage than thoroughbreds under like circumstances, but they have become too well educated in their calling to trust this grade as a breeder, well knowing the uncertain type of his get. So it is all through, and this dependence upon quality in breeding is what gives value to a thoroughbred in greater degree than the appearance of the animal, however much blood and appearance are both desired.

We clip the item below from the London Farmer, and sympathize with holders of this bull's get:

"The defalcations of a celebrated breeder and purchaser in the West of England is not the only scandal in the Shorthorn world. We are now informed that the bull Grand Patriot 2d, which won the first prize of £20 in the calf class at the Birmingham spring show of 1875, was entered under a false pedigree. He was sold to Mr. Allsopp for 115 gs, and extensively used in his herd.

"Several of his produce have been sold; and Mr. Allsopp has, since the discovery, requested the buyers to resell the animals, with a full explanation of the circumstances. The loss will be paid to them by Mr. Allsopp, who, it is understood, will take proceedings against the exhibitor of Grand Patriot 2d. The bull was used for several seasons at Hindlip Hall, and the entries made in the herd book and in other current literature are very numerous. The six pages of entries of cows in Vol. XXIV. of the herd book all more or less contain his name."

PLEASE RENEW.—We are under the necessity of calling upon all subscribers in arrears for as prompt renewals as the circumstances will permit. That we have carried your name beyond the time paid for, shows the confidence we have in your good will. We trust now that as many as can do so will forward us the subscription price before the first of July, a time when all other business men need money.

If any one needs a good farm engine at a low cash price, Messrs. Barroux & Bro., of this city, can give suitable bargains, as they have one or two to close out at a sacrifice.

The day after washing day is one of sad irony.

TENNESSEE LIVE STOCK SALES.

The sales in Middle Tennessee this year compare favorably in point of attendance with those of last. An increase of buyers from the South were on hand, showing that a greater interest is taken now in the raising of stock in that section.

The first sale was that of Messrs. W. & V. L. Polk, consisting of trotting horses, Jersey cattle, Cotswold, Southdown and Shropshire sheep. The best prices brought by the horses was \$225 from Idalia, by Administrator, dam Idaho; bought by D. L. Dodge, Nashville. Success, by same, dam Idol, bought by E. F. Foster, St. Louis, Mo., for \$220. The Jersey cows ranged in price \$90 to \$155, the latter price being paid for Araminta (4832), by E. C. McDonald, Columbia, Tenn. Cotswold sheep brought an average of \$12.30 per head for ewes and \$20 for rams.

The next sale was that of Messrs. Campbell Brown and Thomas Gibson at Ewell Station, where the trains from both North and South brought additions to the already large number of buyers. Major Brown's horses brought \$50 to \$140 per head, and Mr. Gibson's all the way from \$45 to \$950. We give some of the higher prices received:

Lizzie 2d, chestnut filly, foaled May 27, 1874; by Trouble, first dam Lizzie Craig, by Paragon Morgan, 2d dam by Ole Bull, by Old Pilot; John N. Brooks, Nashville, Tenn., \$950.

Southern Chief (trotting stallion), black, foaled May 17, 1877; by Trouble, first dam Young Kate (dam of Alice West, record 2:27), by McDonald's Mambrino Chief; C. W. Waldron, Memphis, Tenn., \$320.

Blue Light (trotting stallion), black, foaled April 2, 1877; by Blue Grass; first dam Anna Gilbert, by Ericsson; F. Barnett, Thompson Station, Miss., \$200.

Envoy (trotting stallion), bay, foaled March 24, 1877; by Endfield; first dam Milk Maid, by Biggar's Rattler; A. H. French, Aberdeen, Miss., \$280.

Maj. Brown's Jerseys averaged, for bulls about \$45, and eleven cows, about \$150. We make room for the report of some that brought the best prices:

Landseer's Fancy and cow calf (2876), yellow fawn, calved November 3, 1873; by imp. Landseer (331), first dam Young Fancy (97), by Gen. Grant (47); W. J. Webster, Columbia, Tenn., \$260.

Nine Woods (6686), yellow fawn, calved March 8, 1878, by Davy Boy (2112), first dam Venus of Baltimore (2571), by Knickerbocker (58); W. B. Matthews & Sons, Franklin, Tenn., \$170.

Rose of Tivoli (3153), solid silver gray, calved July 3, 1872, by imp. Hannibal (618), first dam Ariel 2d (1190), by Prince (55); A. J. McKimmin, Nashville, Tenn., \$170.

His Shorthorns, seven yearling bulls, averaged only \$30, and five yearling heifers about \$50.

Mr. Gibson's Shorthorns brought, two heifers \$55 and \$65, and four bull calves about \$40 each.

The next was the sale of Messrs. Cockrill, Thompson, Kirkman, Gardner and Overton, at Nashville. The Rural Sun says of this sale:

"This was the second annual sale of the gentlemen holding it, and to their credit be it said that a more orderly, systematic and better conducted sale was never held in the State. A large rope encircled the sale-ring, around which seats were arranged. No one was allowed inside of it. The animals were brought in and could be seen well by every one. They were in tip-top condition, and the bidding was lively from the first. Shorthorns were the cheapest animals sold, yet they went off more readily and at better prices than they did last year. Jerseys sold a shade lower than they did last year, but at good prices, the average showing a handsome profit to the breeder. Horses sold well, but no better than they deserved, for a better conditioned lot of animals we have never seen pass under the hammer than those of Mr. Overton. The result of his sale corroborates the statement we made a few issues back, viz., that well-bred stock in good condition will bring good prices. Sheep sold low, Southdown rams bringing on an average about \$8 per head, while ewes averaged something over \$10. Cotswolds went for a song, neither ewes nor rams bringing over \$5 per head."

Next came the sale of Messrs. Harris Matthews & McKimmin at the fair grounds, where trotting stock and Jersey cattle were chiefly disposed of at fair prices. It is worthy of mention that a lot of unregistered Jersey cows brought within about \$10 per head as much as did a smaller lot of registered animals.

At Col. Jas. P. Johnson's sale at West Harpeth, Maj. Campbell Brown bought the celebrated trotting stallion, Trouble, for \$2,050. This great horse is by Almont out of a mare by Brown Chief, and although but two of his colts have been speeded they have done well enough to give the horse a great reputation.

These were sold last week one for \$950, and the other for \$960. The breeders of Middle Tennessee are gentlemen of excellent standing, not only in their own locality, but wherever known. Their stock is fast gaining reputation, and by the great enterprise they show in importing and

breeding they are fast succeeding in convincing their brothers of the more Southern States that it is not necessary for them to pass by in order to get fine breeding stock.

THE EAST TENNESSEE FARMERS' CONVENTION.**STATE GRANGE—OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.**

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, KY. STATE GRANGE, BRODHEAD, KY., June 6, 1879.

Receipts and disbursements of the secretary's office from last report up to and including June 6, 1879:

RECEIPTS.	
Grange 1,440, March quarter,	\$0 78
Grange 902, March and June quarters,	3 10
Grange 1,117, March quarter,	3 55
Grange 277, 5 quarters, ending March 1879,	15 00
Grange 1,597, March quarter,	1 95
Grange 1,228, March quarter,	4 00

Total receipts.....\$27 48

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Grange 902, paid stamps.....	\$1 00
Grange 1,440, paid stamps.....	33
Grange 277, paid delegate.....	13 00
Stamp (voucher No. 40).....	3 00
Express charges (voucher No. 41).....	15-17 48
Cash on hand.....	\$10 00

Occasionally I hear from a Grange that has not received the annual password for 1879. I wish to say to all subordinate Granges that have paid their dues for the quarter ending December 31, 1878, the close of last year, who have not received the annual word for 1879, that if they will address this office, giving the name of their master, under the seal of their Grange, I will see that they receive the annual password for 1879.

I received frequent inquiries from secretaries and masters of dormant Granges, to know if their charters have been revoked. I would state for the general information of all dormant Granges that no charters have been revoked upon this account, neither will they be revoked for being dormant. All such that wish to reorganize and go to work, can do so; and if you do not understand what the law is upon this subject, if you will drop a line to Worthy Master Stone, or to this office, you will be informed upon the subject.

I would state that since the commencement of 1879, over fifty Granges that did not report in 1878, have reported. Some of them have reorganized, others paid all their back dues.

I yet have faith in the Patrons and Matrons of Kentucky, that they will demonstrate to the world that they are capable of keeping up an institution that has been of so much benefit to them.

JAS. G. CARTER,
Secretary Kentucky State Grange.

LAWS RELATING TO NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION AND ARREARS.

In response to a request, we give the law as it stands relating to newspapers and subscribers:

First—Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

Second—If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

Third—If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

Fourth—If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Fifth—Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

Sixth—If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscribers will be responsible until express notice with payment of all arrears is made.

FEES OF DOCTORS.

The fees of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness.—ED.

THE HARVEST FIELD.—Messrs. McGill & Truman invite all farmers who have not yet provided themselves with machinery for cutting and saving the wheat, barley and grass crops, to call at their store, No. 90 Main street, Louisville, and examine the Buckeye reapers, mowers and self-binders. They are agents for the ever-popular Buckeye machines, and have a full stock of all repairs for any make of them. A descriptive catalogue and price list will be sent on application to those who can not call.

SHEEP SHOW AND SALE.

The ninth meeting of the Kentucky Wool Growers' Association will be held on Shelby county fair grounds, near Shelbyville, Ky., on Tuesday, August 26, 1879. Everybody invited and everybody expected. Prizes given as follows:

TOBACCO INFORMATION.**Review of the Louisville Market.**

From The Tobacco News, June 7.

Louisville, June 7.—For the week ended to-day:

Receipts this week amounted to 1,680 hds, against 1,309 last week, 2,050 this week last year, and 837 hds in 1877.

Sales during the week were 1,855 hds, against 1,552 last week, and 2,069 hds this week last year, and 1,168 in 1877.

Sales of new crop this week were 1,143 hds, against 950 last week, and 2,056 this week last year.

Sales of new this year from January 1, 11,756 hds, against 29,524 same time last year.

1879. Week. Month. Year.

Original 1878 crop..... 1,032 1,032 10,333

Original former crop..... 584 584 7,757

Review 1878 crop..... 120 120 1,184

Review former crop..... 119 119 3,656

Total sales at ALL the warehouses..... 1,855 1,855 22,935

Year 1878..... 2,069 2,069 31,921

Year 1877..... 1,168 1,168 26,624

Year 1876..... 1,986 2,963 28,993

CLASSIFICATION OF SALES.**Kentucky.**

Counties—	Lugs.	Leaf.
Adair.....	\$3 50@ 4 50	\$5 45@ 9 50
Allen.....	2 50@ 5 10	4 00@ 9 30
Butler.....	1 80@ 4 05	3 20@ 8 90
Ballard.....	.....@.....	4 15@ 31150
Barren.....	2 90@ 4 20	4 35@ 8 70
Breckinridge....	2 40@ 4 40	4 10@ 1750
Calloway.....	3 15@.....	4 00@ 7 20
Christian.....	.....@.....	3 75@ 6 50
Caldwell.....	2 75@ 4 90	.....@ 6 50
Crittenden.....	2 40@ 3 00	.....@ 5 35
Cumberland.....	2 60@ 4 30	5 00@ 11 00
Carroll.....	.....@.....	10 25@ 20 00
Davies.....	2 05@ 4 80	4 00@ 9 40
Edmonson.....	2 75@.....	4 15@ 7 50
Grayson.....	2 30@ 3 70	4 15@ 8 20
Green.....	2 55@ 4 95	4 05@ 9 30
Henderson.....	2 10@ 4 45	5 20@ 9 40
Hart.....	2 60@ 6 50	4 00@ 1775
Hopkins.....	2 65@ 4 55	5 00@ 7 50
Henry.....	7 20@.....	10 50@ 20 00
Hardin.....	2 00@ 3 60	4 05@ 8 50
Hancock.....	2 50@ 3 60	4 25@ 7 00
Livingston.....	3 20@.....	.....@ 5 90
Larue.....	2 60@ 4 40	4 05@ 6 40
Logan.....	2 25@ 4 85	3 25@ 8 20
Meade.....	2 50@ 4 55	4 00@ 7 80
McLean.....	2 50@ 4 45	4 30@ 7 00
Monroe.....	2 45@ 3 80	4 00@ 6 00
Marion.....	2 90@ 3 35	4 85@ 5 00
Metcalf.....	3 35@ 3 90	3 75@ 10 25
Marshall.....	.....@.....	9 50
Muhlenberg.....	2 95@ 3 55	4 20@ 6 60
McCracken.....	.....@.....	.....@ 12 75
Ohio.....	2 30@ 3 10	4 95@ 7 40
Simpson.....	2 40@ 4 90	3 90@ 8 10
Taylor.....	2 40@ 4 00	4 25@ 7 70
Todd.....	4 40@.....	5 00@ 7 00
Trimble.....	3 45@ 11 50	9 60@ 15 50
Warren.....	2 10@ 4 80	4 05@ 9 00
Webster.....	.....@.....	6 90
Trash, \$1.40, \$1.55, 75c. Scraps, 40c.		

Indiana.

Warrick.....	2 80@ 5 55	4 55@ 7 20
Spencer.....	.....@.....	3 15@ 9 20
Perry.....	3 30@ 3 60	4 55@ 8 65

Tennessee.

Weakley.....	.....@.....	4 55@ 15150
Henry.....	2 45@ 4 35@.....
West Tennessee, 2 50@ 3 45	3 00@ 6 70	
Truesdale.....	3 05@ 4 80	6 10@ 7 00
Missouri.....	3 00@.....	4 95@ 9 10
Illinois.....	3 20@.....	4 90@ 6 50
Virginia.....	.....@.....	.....@ 22700

Bright Leaf. *Cutting Leaf, or Kentucky River Counties.

Hopkinsville, June 5.—Receipts for the week and month, 372 hds; sales, 308 hds. Receipts for year to date, 5,503 hds; sales, 3,599 hds.

The market is active and firm. A large portion of sales consists of home trade Tobacco, which goes off perfectly satisfactory, and is a blessing to holders of light, thin, not fired Tobacco, and an outlet for a class of Tobacco which otherwise would be entirely neglected. Common to medium lugs are higher. Offerings of heavy rich "our district" types are scarce, and I can only repeat that I am disappointed in the quantity in the crop.—[Correspondent.]

Hopkinsville Quotations.

	Light.	Heavy.
Common to medium lugs.....	2 @2 1/2	2 1/2@3 1/2
Good lugs.....	3 @3 1/2	3 1/2@4 1/2
Common leaf.....	4 @5 1/2	4 @6 1/2
Low medium and medium leaf.....	5 1/2@6 1/2	5 1/2@6 1/2
Good leaf.....	6 1/2@7 1/2	6 1/2@8 1/2
Fine leaf.....	8 @8 1/2	8 @8 1/2
Selects.....	9 @9 1/2	9 1/2@11 1/2

Paducah, June 5.—Market the past week differed in no material point from the week before, prices and quality being about the same. Receipts were 388 hds, and sales 359 hds, while rejections were only 18 hds.

It was thought that good planting seasons would give lower prices; they came on Saturday and Sunday as fine as could be, yet the market this week has opened even stronger than before. How it will hold out we shall have to wait and see.—[Correspondent.]

Paducah Quotations—New Crop.

Lugs common.....	\$2 50@ 3 00
Lugs good.....	3 @3 1/2
Leaf common.....	4 @4 00@ 7 00
Leaf medium.....	4 00@ 7 00
Leaf good.....	7 00@ 9 00

Clarksville, Tenn., June 4.—Our receipts are again light, with corresponding falling off in sales, which this week will probably not exceed 400 hds. The market is active and strong, and all grades are well sustained. The quality of the breaks is again very poor, but the general order fair.

Our total receipts to June 1 are 5,326 hds; sales, 3,582 hds; stocks June 1, 3,921 hds. For 1878 the receipts to June 1 were 13,868 hds; sales, 9,714 hds; stocks June 1, 6,303 hds.

We usually receive half of our crop by May 1. Warehouses now estimate our receipts for 1879 at 8,000 to 10,000 hds, against about 24,000 hds in 1878.—[Correspondent.]

Clarksville, Tenn. Quotations.

Lugs common.....	\$2 50@ 3 50
Lugs good.....	3 75@ 5 00
Leaf common.....	4 @5 00@ 6 00
Leaf medium.....	6 50@ 8 00
Leaf good.....	8 50@ 10 00
Leaf fine.....	10 50@ 12 50
Selections.....@.....

Evansville, Ind., June 5.—Our market remains firm, and prices are, if anything, higher than before the late rains. Messrs. White, Dunkerson & Co. sold this week to a prominent New York Tobacco man, a country

purchase of 750,000 lbs. Terms private. Sales for the week, 139 hds.—[Corresp.]

Evansville Quotations.

Trash to common lugs.....	\$2 00@ 2 60
Medium to good lugs.....	3 @3 50
Common leaf.....	4 @4 00@ 5 00
Medium leaf.....	5 @5 00@ 6 00
Good leaf.....	8 @8 50@ 12 50
Fine color leaf.....	10 00@ 12 50

their cartel. They returned to the auction breaks and have since been purchasing in the usual manner. But they had simply changed their tactics, without abandoning the siege.

Finding the "ring" warehousemen unreasonable and immovable in their refusal to agree

to a reasonable request, the buyers concluded to withdraw from the Board of Trade, where they could obtain no redress. Once independent of it, they were free to buy at any warehouse which might offer them more reasonable terms, which they could not take advantage of as long as they remained members of the board.

When the new warehouse recently established, announced its rates, the buyers considered that they had gained what they had contended for, though not from the "ring," and accordingly recommenced buying

of what the ring warehouses as pleased. They have not up till to-day been purchasing in the "usual manner," but only at such warehouses as come in regular rotation with the new warehouse which was entitled to come in its turn, and which the independent buyers attend when its turn comes, in preference to going to one of the ring warehouses selling at the real nature of the scheme.

In carrying our cause to you, we shall not presume upon the relations of business and friendship that have existed so long between ourselves and you, our customers and patrons, but shall rely only upon the justice of our position and your ability to perceive our rights and your interests.

We shall show you that the controversy is purely a struggle between a faction of the buyers and the sellers of Leaf Tobacco.

Notwithstanding their "pledged honor" to state the facts truly, we here remark, that the "extraordinary struggle" has been forced upon them by themselves, as you will very clearly see, while judging as to their rights and your interests.

They next proceed to let them speak:

The first step in the contest was the formation of a Buyers' clique or ring. All the parties to this movement bound themselves in writing to act together, and to make common cause against the Warehousemen and the Board of Trade, for the purpose of extorting a reduction of 75 cents per hhd, which they had determined to enforce.

A number of the buyers here enrolled themselves in this conspiracy, but a large number, including some of the most prominent buyers as well as all the Louisville manufacturers, (perhaps with one exception) firmly refused to have anything to do with this buyers' ring, and have held their ground in good faith in the Board of Trade.

The statement as regards the Louisville manufacturers is untrue, as we have already reported the names of several manufacturing firms who act independently of the "ring" of warehousemen, who insist on having their pound of flesh out of the shippers, whom they charge all the way from \$2.60 to \$4 per hhd, depending on the value of the Tobacco, with \$2.50 for rejection fee.

The demands which the buyers' league presented were that the warehousemen should reduce 75 cents per hhd, that the charges against sellers be increased to cover the difference. It was not contended that our total charges were too high, but we were urged to transfer for the margin complained of to the shoulders of sellers. By accepting these terms and increasing the charges of agents, producers and other sellers, we could have made peace with the buyers' league and ended the trouble.

We rejected their demand. They threatened us with the power of the whole buying interest.

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL.

How considerate the "ring" shows itself to be for the "rights" of its shippers. How well they can blow about the market which the buyers have done infinitely more to build up than ever the "ring" did, and for whom the Tobacco has been brought for them to purchase. Let the thirty-six independent buyers leave this market to-morrow and where would the "ring" be? They would be left with a market for 8,000 or 10,000 hds, instead of 60,000 or 70,000 hds a year. That's all.

Now let us hear them further:

The great interests involved, whether of sellers or buyers, have been assembled in our Board of Trade system, and securely entrenched in sundry organic laws for the trade. Both sellers and buyers had a part in the organization—ourselves as your representatives, both sellers and buyers who were gathered in the instruments of the Board, which, in turn, regulates the market. The Board of Trade is therefore an impartial guardian of the rights and interests of all, and all of its members have solemnly bound themselves to be governed by its regulations. It is the only representative of order and equity and law outside of the civil code. But it is this body of men, so far removed from the offending buyers' league who have succeeded are attempting to overthrow for the purpose of establishing in its stead the supremacy of an irresponsible buying league.

Again do we see the "ring" taking the credit which does not belong to them. Well do they know, that it was only by fighting for their rights, and justice, that the buyers obtained, after many a struggle, what is now most creditable to the market in its weights and other important respects. Every reform they desired was fought against by leaders of the present "ring" of warehousemen. And yet, by insinuation, they would have you believe that it was owing to them, that the rights of buyers and sellers were so well cared for, an assumption only in keeping with the character of all their talk and conduct.

The slander in the last two lines of the above quotation, is simply beneath our notice, as we feel quite sure it is far beneath that of the thirty-six buyers, and the firms they represent.

"Irresponsible buying league" is pretty good, as emanating from a "ring" of warehousemen, of whom only one or two at the outside, own the premises they are doing business in.

Picking up a show of courage, the "ring" proceeds to say:

We have the power as well as the purpose to defeat the usurpation. We have stood firmly for your interests in our rights, and have secured the right to a virtual monopoly. The market has assumed its regular normal course, and sales are proceeding uninterruptedly at prices much higher than prevailed before the strike. But we appeal to you for your endorsement and encouragement in our efforts to complete the victory. We have shown to the public that the sellers of Tobacco, attempt to induce you, the sellers of Tobacco, to play into the hands of this clique or ring, by shipping to a warehouse started by two striking buyers at the instigation of a buyer's league for the purpose of enforcing their schemes.

Instead of forcing the buyers to a virtual surrender, they are stronger in their position to-day than ever, and rejoice in the prospect that the days of high charges to buyers and sellers are numbered, and that, before long, all warehouses conducted on the basis of the "ring," and bound by its ironclad rules, will have to reduce their charges, or give place to others who will do so. There is no alternative left, although some will succumb in the struggle to avert it.

Notwithstanding the "pledged honor" of the ring, to speak the truth, we call the attention to the *falsity* of the statement in the last two lines of the above quotation, which states that the warehouse lately opened here was started at the *instigation* of the buyers. Such statement is doubly false, when the fact is known that the buyers were taken by surprise, when such was announced to them, with more liberal terms than the "ring" had refused. We leave this part of their work to be answered by the new warehouse, to whom it refers.

Further bare-faced misstatements are to be found in the following, as the "ring" proceeds:

We do not conceal from you the fact that the inducement offered you is about 6¢ per hogshead, but we solemnly warn you that the consequence of accepting this offer and giving substantial encouragement to the scheme will be to surrender this market to clique dealers, the same party after whom you should next determine that *all buyers' costs* should be saddled upon sellers you WOULD HAVE NO REDRESS, AS YOU WILL HAVE DESTROYED YOUR ONLY PROTECTION.

The "ring" here would have you believe that nothing but common lugs was sold in this market, or at the new warehouse. They know better than that, and know just as well as we do that the "inducement" offered to the shipper runs from 6¢ to more than \$2.50 per hhd—depending on the quality of the Tobacco co. sold.

As an exhibition of their knowledge, they say:

CHARGES HERE TO THE SELLER OF TOBACCO ARE AS SMALL AS THOSE OF ANY MARKET WITHIN OUR KNOWLEDGE, AND LESS THAN THOSE OF MANY OF OUR RIVAL MARKETS.

"Within our knowledge" is a pretty safe place to hedge, in making such a fallacious statement, when the fact being that the charges at the "ring" warehouses are higher than at almost every other market in the West, and if the "ring" don't know it, it is time it did.

And now we take leave of this subject and leave it to the candid judgment of you to whom it is addressed, and ask you to consider and say who are your antagonists—a set of men, combined together in as complete a "ring" as ever was formed, for the purpose of insisting on charging from \$4.50 to \$6 for every hhd of Tobacco they sell, \$2.50 for every hhd they reject and \$3 for every hhd they receive and don't sell. Is it they, or the buyers who have been the means of breaking down so far, a huge monopoly and who will succeed in completely breaking up high charges, and who have already secured for you and themselves charges nearly one-half in proportion to what they have been. With this fervent and very disinterested appeal from the ring, we leave the matter in your hands for final judgment.

Reminding you of our associations in the past and the advantages which you have derived for many years from under the market, we confidently await your decision. We desire to earnestly impress you upon you that for the sake of a petty temporary concession, you patronize and encourage the warehouse started and controlled by your natural antagonists, you will give them the strength of your stock, and will aid in destroying your own safeguards and defense.

Very respectfully,
SPRATT & CO., Pickett Tobacco Warehouse.
J. S. PHELPS & CO., Planters' Tobacco Warehouse.
SHERLEY & GLOVER, Louisville Tobacco Warehouse.
JOHN MAC LEOD, Louisville Tobacco Warehouse.
S. CAYE, Jr., Kentucky Tobacco Association.
MIGGUL, HELM & CO., 9th St. Tobacco Warehouse.
SEMONIN, MASON & LOUGHIN, Pike Tobacco Warehouse.

WHITE & EDWARDS, Green River Tobacco Warehouse.
GLOVER & CO., Boone Tobacco Warehouse.
GILBERT, HUDSON & CO., Gilbert Tobacco Warehouse.
RAY & CO., Falls City Tobacco Warehouse.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 22, 1879.

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THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Labor-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.



STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special sizes for Small Power.

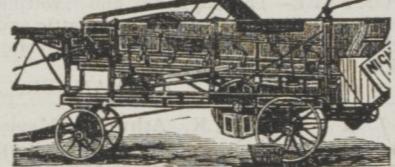
OR Unhauled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often three to five times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain Saved by the Improvement.

GRANaries will now submit to the enormous waste of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.

NOT ONLY VASTLY Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the Overy and Extra Threshing, and the saving of Miles, Cost, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our Patented Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.



MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Make Clean Work, with No Littering or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, Ranging from Six to Twelve-Horse size, and two styles of Mounts and Horses to match.

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There are martyrs to headache who might be cured by using

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

The stomach, overburdened until its recuperative power is weakened, revenges itself upon the poor head, which it makes to ache and torture the offender. The use of this aperient will carry off naturally, and almost imperceptibly, the offending cause. The disease is removed and the head ceases to ache.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

In effect May 25, 1879.—Trains run daily except Sunday.

TIME TABLE NO. 6.

GOING WEST.

Leave Louisville 7:35 am

Elizabethtown 9:30 am

Cecilia 9:50 am

Nortonsville 3:40 pm

Princeton 4:47 pm

Arrive Paducah 7:00 pm

GOING EAST.

Leave Paducah 6:00 am

Princeton 8:08 am

Nortonsville 9:28 am

Cecilia 3:20 pm

Arrive Elizabethtown 3:35 pm

Louisville 5:30 pm

Trains make close connections between Louisville and Cecilia except Sunday.

A. ANDERSON, Gen'l Manager.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.

INCORPORATED JANUARY, 1879.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$1,000,000.

MARKET REPORTS.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

OFFICE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, Louisville, Ky., June 12, 1879.

BUTTER—Common to choice, from 6@10c; West Reserve, 14c; creamery, 20c.

COTTON—Middling, 13c; low middling, 12½c; good ordinary, 12½c.

COFFEE—Rio 10½@11½c for common, 14@15c for good, 15@16½c for prime, 16½@17c for choice, and 19@20c for fancy; old Government Java 20@26c.

Eggs—12c per dozen on arrival.

FEATHERS—Prime goose, 41c; mixed lots, 25@30c; turkey tail feathers, 20c per lb boxed.

FLOUR—Choice fancy, \$6.00@6.25; plain fancy \$5.50@5.75; A No. 1, \$4.75@5.00; extra family, \$3.50@4.00; extra, \$3@3.50.

FRUITS—Dried apples, 2½@3c; dried peaches, halves, at 11@12c for pared and 4c for unpared. Green apples, \$3@3.50.

GRAIN—Wheat, Red \$1.00; amber and white \$1.10 for good to prime in bulk on arrival. Corn, 43@46c for ear; 43@46c for shelled mixed and white on track. Oats, No. 2 mixed 37@37½c per bushel, as to grade, in bulk, on track or lever. Barley, \$1. Rye, 60c.

HAY—Common to medium, \$10@12; good to choice, \$14@15.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 14c; dry flint, damaged, 10½@11c; prime dry salted, 10½@11c; dry salted, damaged, 9c; prime green-salted, 6½c; green-salted, damaged, 5½c; green, 5½c; sheepskins, 45@75c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans molasses at 30@40c in barrels, syrup at 40@60c, sorghum, 25@30c per gal.

OILS—Linseed oil, 62@67c; coal oil, 110@115c; 130@135c test 11½c.

POULTRY—Chickens \$2.50@3 per dozen for large, \$1.50 for small.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, russets, \$2.25 per barrel, from store; peachblow, \$3.75; new potatoes, \$5.00@5.50 per bbl.

PEANUTS—Red, 5½c; white, 5½c@6c.

RICE—Carolina 6½@7c; Louisiana 6½@7c.

SUGARS—Refined, granulated, at 8½@9c; crushed and powdered at 9½c; cut loaf, 9½c; A coffee, 8½c; B coffee sugar 9c; extra C, 8½c; C yellow, 7½c; standard brands: New Orleans, 6@6½c for common to prime.

SALT—\$1.57 for 7 bushel bbls; 280 lb bbls \$1.25.

STARCK—23@24c per lb.

TALLOW—6½c.

WOOL—Medium to good, 24@27½c; black, 15@23c.

LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Extra shippers \$4.50@4.75; extra butcher, \$375@4.25; fair to good, \$3.25@3.50; common, \$2.50@3; rough, \$2@2.25.

HOGS—\$3.30@3.40; best grade; common to fair, \$3.25@3.30 per 100 lbs gross; light, \$2.50@3.30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra sheep, \$3.25@3.50; stock sheep, \$2.50@3. Lamb, \$4.75@5.25 per cwt for best; \$3.50@4.50 for common.

CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CATTLE—Common, 2½@2½c; fair to medium, 3@3½c; good to choice butcher grades 4@4½c; fair to good shippers, 4½@4¾c; fair to good heavy oxen, 2½@3½c.

HOGS—Common, \$2.50@3.15; fair to good light, \$3.20@3.45; fair to good packing grades, \$3.40@3.60 selected butchers'; \$3.50@3.60.

SHEEP—Common to fair, 2½@3½c; and good to choice, 3½@4½c.

LAMBS—4@6c per cwt.

LIBERAL OFFER.

No "dictionaries," no "chromos," no "solid silver spoons," but the invaluable boon of good health, is the premium offered and guaranteed to all ladies that suffer with those aggravating diseases and weaknesses peculiar to their sex, if Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription be used as directed. Ladies, submit yourselves no longer to the use of the knife and caustic. The Favorite Prescription has revolutionized that branch of medical practice, and wrought your complete emancipation from the protracted pain and suffering of the past.

KILLMORE, Ind., March 20, 1878.

DR. R. V. PIERCE—Dear Sir: Your Favorite Prescription has restored me to perfect health. Yours truly,

GRACE CHAOE.

422 EUTAW ST. BALTIMORE, MD.

June 10, 1878.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir: My wife was hopeless invalid for nearly twenty years. Your Favorite Prescription has cured her. Thankfully yours, R. T. McCAY.

ENEMIES OF THE TELEGRAPH.—There is, apparently, no apparatus so liable to be interfered with by what we may call natural causes as the electric telegraph. Last week we saw what perils from vermin and fungus environ the subterranean wires. Fish gnaw and mollusks over-weight and break the submarine conductors; while there is at least one instance of a frolicsome whale entangling himself in a deep-sea cable, to its utter disorganization.

It is stated that within the three years ending 1878 there have been sixty serious interruptions to telegraphic communication in Sumatra, by elephants. In one instance, these sagacious animals, most likely fearing snares, destroyed a considerable portion of the line, hiding away the wires and insulators in a cane brake. Monkeys of all tribes and sizes, too, in that favored island, use the poles and wires as gymnasias, occasionally breaking them and carrying off the insulators; while the numerous tigers, bears and buffaloes on the track render the watching and repair of the line a duty of great danger.

In Australia, where there are no wild animals to injure the wires, which are

carried great distances overland, they are said to be frequently cut down by the scarcely less wild aborigines, who manufacture from them rings, armlets, and other varieties of barbaric ornament. It has been suggested as a means of protection in this case, that the posts be constructed of iron, when the battery could be used to astonish any native climbing them with felonious intent.

BORAX FOR SALTING BUTTER.—The Italian minister of agriculture, industry and commerce has addressed a communication to the chamber of commerce of Milan, relative to experiments in salting butter with borax, which have been carried out at the agricultural station at Florence. From the account which appears in the *Giornale di Agricoltura*, borax would appear to have a most marvellous effect in insuring its absolute preservation. Samples of fresh butter made at the Florence station, and purposely not carefully freed of their buttermilk, were found, on the addition of about eight per cent of borax, to maintain their natural fine flavor, without the least change whatever, for upward of three months.

To attain this satisfactory result it is necessary that the borax should be perfectly dry and in very fine powder, and care must be taken to insure its thorough mixture with the whole mass of the butter operated on. Among the further advantages of this plan, it is noted that borax imparts no flavor of any kind to the butter, while it is entirely harmless in its nature and also reasonably cheap. Still later experiments have shown that a very much smaller proportion of borax suffices to produce the desired effect, and also that simple solutions of the salt act quite as well as the dried powder.—*American Dairymen*.

WHAT is that which you have seen almost every day of your life, and yet you have never seen it before? A dog's tail, which is behind the dog and not before.

"My boy," asked a parson, "were you ever baptized?" "Oh, yes," was the reply, "half a dozen times, but it never took."

NEVER promise more than can be done. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills have been successfully run on this principle. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

VERY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY ON PAINT.

NEW EGYPT, N. J., Feb. 12, 1879.

O. R. INGERSOLL, Manager Patrons' Paint Co.

Dear Sir and Brother: My house, painted last year with your Ready Mixed Paint, looks up before the eye grandly, and is the cynosure of all sightseers. You recollect I tried to have Dr. — and Mr. S., of this place, to adopt your paints, but could not induce them. Now mark the contrast at the present time. The doctor's is in streaks and looks dirty and old, as if painted many years. Mr. S.'s house has faded very much, while mine looks more brilliant than ever. When the full moon shines upon the house it looks like a block of silver at broad daylight. The veranda ceiling reflects the arched brackets of the columns like a huge mirror. Every one notes the contrast of the mixed paints over the old way, and admires the glossy appearance of the building. You can fully refer any one to this house, for it is the largest and most conspicuous on the line of the Camden & Amboy railroad, via Pemberton.

JOHN S. MALLORY.

NOTE.—Patrons' Paint Company Book—Every One His Own Painter—mailed free. Address Patrons' Paint Co., 162 South street, New York. Cheapest, best paint in the world.

FOR SALE!

One Second-hand Buckeye Mowing Machine, With four mowing knives, in complete running order. Just repaired. Price \$40. Will take a horse or cow in trade for it. Apply to

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No. 90 First St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, Louisville, Ky.

60 CARDS—20 Chromo, 10 Motto, 30 Ocean Shells, Snowflake, etc. Name on, inc. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn. Sept-1st-yr

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

THIS DIRECTORY

Contains the names, address and business of some of the most reliable breeders of blooded cattle, horses, sheep, dogs, poultry and fowl that are to be found in the United States. They deal fairly with their customers, and invite, at all times, a close inspection of their stock.

Persons at a distance can write, describing what is wanted, and a reply will be promptly forwarded with description of animals and prices.

CLARK PETTIT, Centreton Stock Farm, near Salem, NEW JERSEY,

Breeder and shipper of the celebrated Jersey Red Swine. Circular containing full and authentic history of the breed, with illustrations of animals from life, and price lists sent free to any address upon application as above.

W. L. SCOTT, Scott's Station, Shelby county, Ky.—Breeder and importer of Cotswold and Southdown sheep. Orders promptly attended to.

june14-1yr

Z. Z. CARPENTER, Shelby county, Ky.—Importer and Breeder of pure Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Hogs. Stock delivered at Louisville Express or Freight Offices free of charge. Post-office address, Fisherville, Ky. Decr-1yr

W. H. WILSON, of Abdallah Park, Cynthia, Ky., breeder of Trotting Stock from the following stallions: Sterling, Goldsmith's Abdallah, John Bright, Paymaster; all sired by Volunteer. Also from Pacing Abdallah, sired by Alexander's Abdallah. jan27-1yr

WALTER HANDY, Clifton Stock Farm, Wilmore, Jessamine county, Ky., breeder of Pure Shorthorn Cattle. Young things for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Young bulls supplied to shippers South and West. 17-1yr

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses, Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle and Southdown Sheep, at Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Woodford county, Ky.

sep3-1yr A. J. ALEXANDER.

W & V. L. POLK, Ashwood, Maury county, Tenn., Breeders of Trotting Horses, Jersey Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep.

june6-1yr

THOMAS GIBSON, Woodlawn Mills, Maury county, Tenn., Breeder of Trotting and Shorthorn Horses, Jersey (H. R.) Cattle, Southdown and Merino Sheep.

june6-1yr

CAMPBELL BROWN, Spring Hill, Maury county, Tenn., breeder of Trotting and Harness Horses, Jersey (H. R.) Cattle, Shorthorns and Southdown Sheep.

may30-1yr

B. J. TREACY, dealer in Trotting and Fine Harness Horses, No. 116 East Short street, Lexington, Ky. Keeps on hand and for sale single horses and pairs.

Trotting and Gentlemen's Roadsters a specialty. Stallions and Brood mares of the best families of running and trotting blood, always on hand and for sale. Horses trained at reasonable rates.

dec3-1yr

D. GUTHRIE, Shelbyville, Kentucky, breeder and importer of Cotswold Sheep. Native and imported Bucks and ewes for sale.

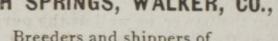
mar25-1yr

R. M. BAILEY, Elkhorn, Todd county, Kentucky, breeder of pure H. F. Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Angora Goats, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Prices to correspond with the general decline in stock. Correspondence solicited.

2sjulvly

R. A. McELROY, Elmwood, Springfield, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle, Black and Red Berkshire, Jersey Red and Poland-China Swine.

mayo-1yr

W. M. BAKER, breeder and shipper of Poland-China Hogs. I make a specialty of the following breeds of fowls: Light and Dark Brahmans, Partridge Cochin, Houdans and Brown Leghorns and Queenies. Eggs for hatching securely packed, and safe arrival guaranteed, at live and letlive prices. 

jan2-1yr

L. SHOUSE, Fisherville, Kentucky, breeder of fine Cotswold Sheep. Stock delivered at depots. Orders solicited.

7-1yr

J. A. HERR, St. Matthews, Jefferson county, Ky., has for sale the finest class of registered Jerseys, pedigree Berkshires, and Yorkshire swine.

juno20-1yr

S. A. COOMBS, Southville, Shelby county, Ky., importer and breeder of pure Cotswold sheep. Particulars sent on application.

apr5-1yr

W. L. WADDY & SONS, Peytona, Shelby county, Ky., importers and breeders of pure Cotswold sheep. Poland-China hogs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

febo-1yr

W. L. WADY & SONS, Peytona, Shelby county, Ky., importers and breeders of pure Cotswold sheep. Poland-China hogs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

juno22-1yr

W. M. MILLER, Claremont, Ontario, Canada, importer and breeder of prize Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

jun22-1yr

S. MEREDITH & SON, Oakland Farm, Cambridge City, Indiana, breeders